

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1005.—VOL. XXXV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

ANOTHER REFORM BILL.

THE present Administration, like that which preceded it, is pledged to the introduction of a measure for the further Reform of our Parliamentary system. At no period since the French Revolution of 1848 has the country called very loudly for any great change. Neither is there such a cry at the present time, for the remembrance and the consequences of that Revolution still exist as beacons to warn the too ardent lovers of liberty of the military despotism that may emerge out of ultra democracy. The reforms that will satisfy the present generation need not be organic. Some amongst us demand the ballot; some an extension of the suffrage; some the enlargement or the amalgamation of small boroughs; some an increase of representatives for the large cities and centres of manufacturing industry; and some, without caring much for any of these things, would be quite content with the punishment, by penal or any other means, of such boroughs or such individuals as are guilty of systematic and scandalous corruption. But the combined clamour of all these malcontents does not amount to anything like a great popular outcry. It is not in consequence of an overwhelming pressure of public opinion upon the minds of statesmen, as in the first Reform agitation, that we witness every year the introduction of a Reform Bill, but rather in consequence of the real or supposed necessities of party strife, and more especially of the high position which one eminent statesman has attained with reference to the question. It is not Mr. John Bright, but Lord John Russell, who is the cause and father of all the Reform Bills of which we have heard so much for the last ten years, and of the new Reform Bill of which we are to hear so much in 1860. An Administration of which he forms a prominent member must perforce introduce a Reform Bill or it will lose the support of the independent Liberals, and expose itself to the attacks of the Conservatives.

An Administration of which he does not form a part, or to which he is opposed, must, if it would survive the shock of his hostility, and that of the divergent branches and clans of the great Liberal party who, on this question, fight under his leadership, must of necessity take up the same question, or fall in the Parliamentary struggle for place and power. Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative, all avow themselves to be Reformers. It is no longer a question of principle, but of degree; and the degree depends, to some extent, on the aspect of foreign as well as on that of domestic affairs. And so, from year to year, the game is played, while the people look on, caring

little who introduces or who carries a Reform Bill, provided it be a safe one; and not caring very much whether it be carried this year or the next.

Such we believe to be a true picture of the state of the case, and of public feeling with regard to it. But underlying all this apparent apathy is a very earnest belief pervading the minds of all reflecting people that, notwithstanding its defects, anomalies, and corruptions, our Parliamentary system works sufficiently well to preserve and extend the national liberties, and to shield us from the misfortunes which have befallen, and are, under our eyes, befalling, many other nations. What more or better could a theoretically perfect system give us? If Manchester and Glasgow

returned six members each, and if the Tower Hamlets and Finsbury enjoyed sixteen between them—each as independent as Mr. Roebuck and as pertinacious as Mr. William Williams—could we have greater liberty of thought, of speech, and of action than we possess at present? If all the rotten boroughs were deprived of the franchise, and if every man in boroughs and counties were entitled to a vote by reason of his manhood, and were, however poor and needy, as clear-sighted as a Lord Chancellor and as honest as an Archbishop of Canterbury, would there be greater security for life, limb, and property, more rational and progressive liberty, and less taxation than exist now? All the intelligent classes seem to be convinced that there would not, and, while not

inimical to Reform, are not particularly zealous for sweeping changes—such, for instance, as would place a practical monopoly of power in the hands of the most numerous classes—the farm-labourers in the counties, and the artisans and petty shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

We do not, therefore, expect that Lord John Russell's next Reform Bill will be very greatly in advance of public opinion, or that Mr. Bright's propulsion will be sufficiently strong to make him move faster or further than he pleases. A Government must not attempt to be very much wiser than the people whose affairs it administers, for it no sooner makes such an assumption than it opens a door that might lead to a despotism. The Government of the United States is most excellent, if not perfect, in theory, but it is practically a despotism, and allows of no such individual liberty as is enjoyed in this country. The Government of France, based upon universal suffrage, is, theoretically, far less absurd and anomalous than the Parliamentary system and government of Great Britain; but there are few inhabitants of our happy isles who would not rather put up with the foul bribes of Gloucester, Wakefield, Ipswich, and fifty other places that have been or will be exposed to public disgust and reprobation, than exchange them for the order and system of arbitrary and irresponsible power. "Purge the British Constitution of its corruptions," said the virtuous John Adams, one of the early Presidents of the United States, "and give to the popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect institution ever devised by the wit of man." "No," replied Hamilton, another equally able and eminent statesman of the Republic; "if you purge it of its corruptions it would become an impracticable Government. As it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect Government that ever existed." And, as the British are a practical people, they are content to



THE EARL OF ELGIN, G.C.B., K.T., POSTMASTER-GENERAL, LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, ETC.—
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—SEE PAGE 590.

take evil along with good; to pardon a little ugliness for the sake of utility; to mend a good old house rather than raze it to the ground to build up a new one, which might not answer the purpose so well or so long; and to look upon a practical Government that really secures Liberty as cheaply bought at the expense of a few anomalies. Thus—while not expecting from Lord John Russell and the present Administration any violent or extensive changes, either in the constitution of Parliament or in the modes and forms of election and the personnel of the electors—the country will receive with satisfaction a measure that shall disfranchise the boroughs that are too petty to be otherwise than hopelessly corrupt; that shall extend the area of some others whose condition is more wholesome, and that shall admit within what is called the “pale” of the Constitution many new and prosperous places not yet enfranchised, and many individuals, now excluded, whose intelligence fits them for the exercise of the suffrage. The prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption may be left to other agencies, and, however desirable, do not necessarily form part of a Reform Bill.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Empress prolong their stay at Compiègne until Saturday (to-day), when they return to the Tuileries. There was a grand field-day last week at Compiègne, when the entire Court proceeded to the place of meeting in eighteen magnificent *chairs-a-lances* belonging to the Imperial service, and filled with the Imperial guests clad in the prescribed *uniforme de chasse*. The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Sacconi, has been at Compiègne, having received a special invitation from his Majesty to stay there four days.

The members of the French and Austrian Missions at Vienna and Paris have received decorations, according to their rank, from the respective Governments to which they are accredited, as also have the representatives at Zurich.

Lord Cowley returned to Paris on Monday evening from London. His Lordship immediately left town for Chantilly. Lord Bloomfield, English Ambassador at Berlin, has passed through Calais on his way to the Prussian capital, via Brussels.

A pension of 12,000*fr.* has been accorded to the widow of General Espinasse, who was killed in Italy; and at her death half of it is to go to her three children.

The French Government is forming large dépôts of coal, to provide against the inconvenience that might result in any future war from coal being declared contraband of war.

General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army for China, has issued his address to his troops. He dwells upon the glories of the expedition, and the “second time of uniting the flags of England and France—a union which is a guarantee of victory, as the union of both the peoples is a pledge of peace to the whole world.” The 101st and 102nd Infantry Regiments of the Line, forming part of the Chinese expeditionary force, embarked at Toulon on Monday. The soldiers were full of spirits. The *Dryade* got under way during the evening. A great movement is seen among the vessels in the Toulon roads.

Reports have been current that the forts of Tangier had fired upon the French squadron, and that the latter had replied by bombarding the place, as an act of retaliation. The following, however, appears to be the facts of the case:—A small fort only on the Morocco coast having fired at a French steamer, the latter replied, and dismantled the fortifications, and afterwards rejoined the squadron at Algiers. It is stated that the commander of the French fleet had informed the Morocco Government that this in no respect changes the relations between the two countries.

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior, on account of having published an article on the temporal power of the Pope, which, as the warning states, is considered an outrage to a foreign Government and to the Church, of which the Pope is the head.

Three silver medals of the first class have been bestowed by the Emperor on William, Francis, and John Bottomby, of St. Helier; and two medals of the second class to Henry Brunner and George Henley, police-constables of the same port, for the aid which they rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the French ship *Ouvragan*, on the 15th of April. A gold medal of the second class has also been awarded to Captain Thomas Jarman, of the *Bernicia*, for the courage which he exhibited in rescuing the crew of the French ship *Victor Emile*, of Marseilles, on the 21st of April.

ITALY.

THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

The text of the several treaties between Austria, France, and Sardinia has been published in the French and Piedmontese journals. The substance of the conditions upon which Lombardy is ceded to Sardinia, and of the other stipulations of the treaty, is already known; but the pecuniary obligations which Sardinia contracts towards France are for the first time clearly explained by the two following articles in the treaty between France and Sardinia:—

Article 3.—By the additional article of the treaty concluded under this day's date, between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the French Government having engaged itself towards the Austrian Government to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy the payment of 40,000,000 florins (*conventions-milnes*), stipulated by the seventh article of the above-mentioned treaty, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the obligations which he has accepted by the preceding article, engages himself to refund that sum to France in the following manner:—The Sardinian Government will hand over to the Government of the Emperor of the French, Sardinian Scrip of 5 per cent rentes to bear to the amount of 100,000,000 francs; the French Government takes them at the average rate of exchange of the Paris Bourse of the 29th of October, 1859. The interest of this scrip will be in favour of France, when handed over within one month after the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article 4.—To diminish the expenses incurred by the French Government during the late war, the Government of his Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to pay to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the sum of 60,000,000 francs; for the payment of which a 5 per cent rente of 3,000,000 francs will be inscribed on the ledger of the public debt of Sardinia. The scrip will be handed over to the French Government, which accepts it at par. The interest on this scrip will be in favour of France, when it is handed over within one month after the exchange of the ratifications.

The following are the articles relating to the government of Central Italy and Rome in the treaty between France and Austria:—

Article 18.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria engage themselves to favour with all their efforts the creation of a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, and the object of which would be to maintain the independence and the inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a federal army; Venetia, which remains placed under the Crown of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations as well as in the privileges (*droits*) resulting from the federal pact, the clauses of which shall be determined by an assembly consisting of representatives of all Italian States.

Article 19.—As the territorial delimitations (*circonscriptions*) of the independent States of Italy which took no part in the late war cannot be changed except with the sanction of the Powers that presided at their formation and acknowledged their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and of the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties.

Article 20.—Desirous of seeing the tranquillity of the States of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured, convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from his Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government.

Article 21.—With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the high contracting parties declare and promise that in their re-

spective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual compromised by the recent events in the peninsula, no matter what his rank or position in society, shall be prosecuted, annoyed, or troubled, in person or property, on account of his conduct or political opinions.

THE CONGRESS.

The letters of invitation to the Congress were dispatched on Tuesday to the different Powers; and the first sittings will take place early in January next. All the Powers which take part in the Congress will be represented by two Plenipotentiaries. The *Nord* states that Prince Gortschakoff will be the first Plenipotentiary of Russia in the Congress, and that it is not at all unlikely that Count Cavour will represent Piedmont. Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumour that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

NEW PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by General Garibaldi on his arrival at Genoa:—

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS OF CENTRAL ITALY.
Let not my temporary absence cool your ardour for the holy cause that we defend.

In separating myself from you whom I love as the representatives of a sublime idea—the idea of Italian deliverance—I am excited and sad; but consolation comes in the certainty that I shall very soon be among you again, to aid you in finishing the work so gloriously begun.

For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy, and to the chief who will lead you to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post, continue your exercises, persevere in the soldier's discipline.

The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinate the seeds of a world-wide revolution if our rights shall not be recognised, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own! Whoever attempts to gainsay this our determination will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

But even should we all fall, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the consciousness of his rights; and, by the blessings of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

Italians, I say again, do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps to-morrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

Genoa, November 23.

Previously to the departure of General Garibaldi from Nice a great number of the English residents there made a demonstration in his honour, going in procession in carriages (twenty-one in number) to his house, and presenting an address, numerous signed, expressing admiration of his noble, patriotic, and persevering efforts to emancipate his country. The gallant General has given up his intention of retiring to the Island of Sardinia, and has retired to the country-house of a friend at Sestri, near Genoa.

The *Times* Turin correspondent writes as follows of Victor Emmanuel:—“The King is described as eating his proud heart in silence and solitude in his palace; in so sullen and savage a mood that his most intimate friends dare not accost him.”

The official journal of Rome of the 24th ult. says certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

General Echague, Commander of the 1st Corps, before leaving Algiers for Ceuta published a suitable order of the day. His corps, the whole of which is now in Morocco, consists, including the forces he found at Ceuta, and which he has taken under his orders, of seven regiments and two battalions of infantry, seven battalions of riflemen, three mountain batteries, and two squadrons of cavalry.

On the 25th ult. more than 4000 Moroccans attacked, for the third time, the redoubt before Serrallo, at Ceuta, and were repulsed with great slaughter. On the Spanish side the casualties were eighty dead and four hundred wounded.

Intelligence has been received from the interior of Morocco via Tangier. The Emperor, since the 15th of October, has been at Mequinez, and he has assembled between that place and Rabat about 30,000 men. His advanced guard is at Ain-Haya, a strong position commanding the road. The Moors are busily occupied in throwing up entrenchments and constructing batteries. The object of these movements is to protect the capital of the empire, the fortifications of which were repaired by the Emperor Abder-Rhaman, and have just received a considerable augmentation in their armament.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the Minister of War, General Bonin, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted. It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by General Herrman.

The medical attendants of the King of Prussia have sent a commission to examine the Isle of Wight and the Dorsetshire coast as a place of residence for the Royal invalid during the present winter.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as to military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

The Vienna papers state that the effective of all companies of Austrian infantry is to be reduced from 100 to 80 men.

The Emperor of Austria is about to pay a second visit, it is said, to Hungary, where he will make a longer stay than he did two years ago.

In consequence of the conclusion of peace at Zurich the diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont, which have been interrupted for the last three years, will be immediately re-established, by the mutual nomination of official representatives having the rank of Minister Plenipotentiaries. Count Edmund von Hartig, now Austrian Minister at Munich, is designated as the future representative of the Court of Vienna at Turin. Count Hartig was educated at Milan, and his father was formerly Governor of Lombardy.

A combat took place a short time ago between 600 Austrians of the village of Praici and nearly 600 Montenegrins, and the Austrians had one man killed and three wounded, the Montenegrins two killed and several wounded. The cause of the fray was a robbery of cattle by the Montenegrins. In consequence of it the Austrian Government caused the frontiers to be occupied militarily, and sent a demand for satisfaction to Prince Danilo.

A letter from Desenzano, of the 24th of November, announces that an entire division collected in the Tyrol is going to Mantua, without including the troops which will remain in Illyria and the Tyrol, on the borders of Italy. There will always be in the Venetian district three army-corps, or about 100,000 men. When Austria possessed Lombardy she only had from 70,000 to 80,000 men in Italy, but now she maintains there 100,000 men.

DENMARK.

The *Faederlandet* reports that by a letter of the King, dated the 24th ult. the Councillor Rottwith has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

The Danish Government has made a proposal for the settlement of the Holstein question; but as it is not deemed acceptable by Prussia, there seems no immediate likelihood of a termination of the dispute.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers are engaged in the discussion of the proposal which has been submitted to them by the King as to the necessity for adopting measures for the extension of religious toleration in the kingdom, but so far as can yet be discerned it is to be feared that the liberal views of his Majesty will be counteracted in at least one, if not in two, of the Chambers.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 19th ult. says—“The Court has removed to Tsarskoe-Selo; the Emperor is about to leave for Pskov, to attend a ball which he has deigned to accept there for the 22nd.

His Majesty is expected back early the next morning. Count Panine has returned from abroad greatly improved in health, and has resumed the direction of the Ministry of Justice. The project for the reorganisation of the Russian judicial system is nearly completed, and will soon be submitted to the Ministers for their approval. Some time must elapse before it can be carried into execution, and it is very probable that it will undergo important modifications.”

UNITED STATES.

The latest accounts from San Juan represent matters there as unchanged. The troops were in quiet possession, and actively engaged in strengthening the defences. A despatch of the 11th from Washington, says that the Government had received important despatches from the English Government relative to the San Juan difficulty, expressing an earnest desire to settle the question; the details proposed had not then been made known, but it was believed that there was no longer any danger of any serious difficulty between the two countries. “Secretary Cass,” says a Boston letter, “has written a letter of 125 pages, setting forth our claim to the island, and we regard this as a masterly proceeding, as it is supposed your statesmen will abandon the claim rather than read the letter.”

Thursday, the 24th day of November, had been recommended to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the numerous blessings and bounties he has bestowed on them as a nation and as individuals, by the Governors of the States of Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Indiana.

Cook and all the other prisoners implicated in the Harper's Ferry insurrection have been tried and sentenced to be hanged on the 10th inst. Their leader, Brown, will be further respited to that day, in order that all the prisoners may be executed together. Gerrit Smith, a noted Abolitionist, has become insane, and has been placed in an asylum by his friends. His alleged complicity in the Harper's Ferry conspiracy will, therefore, probably remain uninvestigated. Cook's confession is said to implicate Frederick Douglass, the well-known coloured Abolitionist, who has left the United States. The negro insurgents are to be executed on the morning of the 10th, and the whites on the afternoon of the same day.

Between the 12th and the 14th ult. five fires occurred at New Orleans. Nine squares of eighty small buildings above Chippewa-street, in the fourth district, burnt—loss 100,000 dollars. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless by these fires.

According to a New York telegram advices to be relied on had been received from Pike's Peak, in Kansas, to the effect that “the productive gold capacity of that region has exceeded anything yet discovered in the world.”

The New York papers have received accounts of Mr. Ward's proceedings in China, and express satisfaction with the treatment he received, and describe the accounts in the English papers of the failure of Mr. Ward as unwarranted.

CANADA.

A Reform convention met at Toronto on the 9th ult. Above 500 persons were present, including many Opposition members of Parliament. The convention adjourned on the 11th ult., after passing resolutions almost unanimously declaring the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt and burdensome taxation; also declaring for the dissolution of the present union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local government for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters affecting both sections. The convention was exceedingly harmonious.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal was so nearly completed that trains were expected to run through it in about a week or ten days. Satisfactory arrangements had been made for the location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad within the city of Montreal.

The contract has been given out for the erection of the New Parliament buildings at Ottawa, the future capital of Canada. They are to cost about 550,000 dollars.

An extraordinary landslide has occurred near the village of St. Hilaire, on the Richlieu River, about fifty acres of land having suddenly sunk some thirty feet, forcing the substratum through a ravine into the river a distance of half a mile.

The weather in Canada, which has been very cold, has become milder, and heavy rains have fallen.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The long and very heavy drought was broken up a few days before the sailing of the mail, and the rains set in heavy. It is said that such a drought has not been known in the colony since 1816. The loss of cattle has been very heavy on the frontier, but the drought has only been partial. At Wynberg, about 600 miles from the frontier, fifty-five inches of water had fallen within the last four months; while the drought had extended to within about 170 miles from Wynberg.

The sum of £600 has been subscribed by the colony to erect a statue of the Governor, Sir George Grey, on the Parade, at Cape Town.

The construction of the railroad to Wellington is progressing: seven miles are completed, and twenty-one miles will be opened in February.

The money market is very tight. The banks have stopped discounting.

There have been serious shipping disasters at the Cape in consequence of heavy gales.

INDIA.

The following telegram, in anticipation of the Bombay mail due in London via Marseilles on the 5th of December, has been received by Mr. Reuter.—

BOMBAY, November 12.

The Waghers have evacuated Dwarka, after several days' bombardment, which reduced the town to ashes.

Nana Sahib is reported to be dead, but the fact requires confirmation.

Lord Canning has addressed the Talookdars of Oude in open durbar, at Lucknow, with good effect.

The campaign against the rebels in Bundelcund has been opened, and another upon the Chumbul is looked for.

The agitation against the bill for licensing trades and professions continues.

The Archduchess of Austria, daughter of King Leopold, has been ordered by the faculty a residence in Madeira, for which island her husband, late Viceroy of Milan, Frederic Maximilian, is about to depart, and it is stated that the Imperial couple will thence proceed to the Brazils.

Storms of unparalleled violence have prevailed in the Euxine Sea. All the vessels out at sea have been driven on shore, and about eighty vessels have been lost. The coast is strewn with wrecks as well as hundreds of corpses. The people on the coast have stripped the survivors of their property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea in order to render assistance in the recovery of property wrecked.

AVANCHES.—One cannot command any language to convey an adequate idea of their magnificence. You are standing far below, gazing up to where the great disc of the glittering Alp cuts the heavens, and drinking in the influence of the silent scene around. Suddenly, an enormous mass of snow and ice, in itself a mountain, seems to move; it breaks from the towering outmost mountain ridge of snow, where it is hundreds of feet in depth, and in its first fall of perhaps two thousand feet is broken into millions of fragments. As you first see the flash of distant artillery by night, then hear the roar, so hear you may see the white flashing mass majestically bowing, then hear the astounding din. A cloud of dusty, misty, dry snow rises into the air from the concussion, forming a white volume of fleecy smoke, or misty light, from the bosom of which thunders forth the icy torrent in its second prodigious fall over the rocky battlements. The eye follows it delighted, as it ploughs through the path which preceding avalanches have worn, till it comes to the brink of a vast ridge of bare rock, perhaps more than two thousand feet perpendicular. Then flows the whole cataract over the gulf with a still louder roar of echoing thunder. Another fall of still greater depth ensues, over a second similar castellated ridge or reef in the face of the mountain, with an awful majestic slowness, and a tremendous crash in its concussion, awakening again the reverberating peals of thunder. Then the torrent roars on to another smaller fall, till at length it reaches a mighty grove of snow and ice, like the slide down the Pilatus, of which Playfair has given so powerfully graphic a description. Here its progress is slower, and last of all you listen to the roar of the falling fragments as they drop out of sight, with a dead weight, into the bottom of the gulf.—*Cheever's Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mont Blanc.*

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* confirms the report that the French fleet had destroyed by a cannonade the forts at the mouth of the river leading to Tetuan, in consequence of the Moroccans having fired at the French vessel *St. Louis*, which displayed the flag clearly indicating its nationality. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* adds:—"We have every reason to believe that the isolated fact will not hinder the continuance of the good understanding now existing between France and Morocco. The *Pays* of this evening says:—"We are assured that the Governor of Tetuan has ordered the arrest of the Commander of the Moroccan forts who, acting without orders, has rendered himself guilty of an unjust aggression against a nation at peace with Morocco. The *Pays* confirms the announcement that Count von Hartig has been nominated to represent Austria at the Court of Turin. The Emperor Napoleon has invited the Neapolitan Ambassador to visit Compiègne before his departure for Naples.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—Senor Martinez de la Rosa will represent Spain at the Congress.

FLORENCE, Dec. 1.—Of the three members of the National Assembly who conveyed to Turin the vote respecting the Regency, one, M. Coppi, has returned to Florence; the second, M. Galeotti, has gone to Modena, whither he has been summoned in haste; and the third, M. Fabrizi, remains at Turin as official chargé-d'affaires of Tuscany.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following despatch:—"The *Bretagne*, off Algiers, Nov. 26.—Yesterday the vessel *St. Louis* was cannonaded by the forts at the entrance of the river Tetuan. Informed of that the same night, I have this morning, with four steamers, destroyed the two forts, which have been abandoned by the Moroccans. To-morrow the *Foudra* will proceed to Tangier to make severe representations to the Minister Katil. Justice fulfilled I resume the part of neutrality. (Signed) Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSE."—The *Moniteur* also announces that the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia left yesterday for Nice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday Prince Frederick William of Prussia visited Woolwich Arsenal, for the purpose of inspecting the Armstrong gun and its process of manufacture.

The period for giving bounties to seamen, which would have expired on November 30, has been further extended to December 31. The bounties remain the same—namely, £5 to able seamen, and £3 to ordinary seamen.

The non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 (Captain G. H. A. Forbes's) Battery, 1st brigade Royal Artillery, have presented a silver goblet to Battery-Sergeant-Major C. Chickland, about to leave the service.

A series of fresh experiments were carried out on Thursday week on board the *Fisgard*, at Woolwich, for the purpose of testing the ocean telegraph signals invented by Mr. Ward, an American. The experiments were considered to be in every respect successful.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have paid a visit to Chatham garrison for the purpose of instituting an investigation in connection with the recent case of discharging an insane soldier from the Military Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt, and turning him adrift in the public streets.

The screw gun-vessel *Ranger* was launched in a successful manner at Deptford Dockyard on Saturday afternoon, under the superintendence of Mr. Chatfield, Master Shipwright. The ceremony of christening was performed by the wife of Major Pigott.

We learn that the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have had a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved that no application should be made for commissions in the Army whilst the recently-promulgated regulations remain in force.

The 41st and 49th Regiments having completed the usual period of service in the West Indies, her Majesty has been pleased to approve of their being respectively relieved by the 62nd and 63rd Regiments from Nova Scotia. The 41st and 49th Regiments will proceed to Nova Scotia on being thus relieved.

A monument of large dimensions and chaste design, from the studio of Mr. Richardson, has just been placed in Bristol Cathedral, to the memory of those officers and men of the Second Battalion Military Train who fell while serving with distinction as light cavalry during the rebellion in India. The site was given by the Dean and Chapter, and the memorial is erected by their comrades of all ranks serving in the Military Train.

The truth of the statement that Government is about to increase the Army to an extent equal to about eleven regiments, or 10,000 men, is denied by the *United Service Gazette*. The 25th (King's Own Borderers) is to have a second battalion, but the additional ten is an error either of the reporter or the printer.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for admission to the Staff College, on the 1st of February, 1860:—Lieut. R. Home, Capt. P. G. B. Lake, Brevet Major J. R. Turnbull, Capt. W. T. Stuart, Capt. C. O. Creagh, Lieut. F. W. Hutton, Lieut. K. Munro, Lieut. F. Stoney, Capt. P. Battersby, Capt. G. Hay, Capt. J. Swann, Capt. W. T. Lockhart, Brevet Major R. C. Stewart, Lieut. T. E. A. Hall, Capt. M. McCreagh.

The new screw steam-ship *Hood*, of 90 guns and 600-horse power (nominal), at Sheerness, has had her trial-trip for speed and efficiency of her machinery. She left her moorings near Stangate Creek on Thursday week, at nine a.m., and proceeded down Swin to the measured-mile distance-beacons. She made six runs. The mean was 11.76 knots, 62 revolutions; 20lb. steam; vacuum, 26; indicated horse power equal to 2440. She was run for six hours.

Some of the trials by court-martial arising out of the late disturbances on board her Majesty's ship *Princess Royal* came to a conclusion on Tuesday. The court seemed to have looked upon the disturbance as somewhat excused by the circumstances: they found four seamen guilty of making a mutinous assembly, and three others guilty of not using their endeavours to suppress it. They were sentenced to terms of hard labour varying from six to eighteen months. Other cases are being proceeded with.

Another variety of deadly missile has just been subjected to experiment, and with signal success. It consists of a hollow shell filled with iron, molten (in a cupola-furnace of peculiar construction. One of these furnaces has been fitted into the *Stork* gun-boat, which on Thursday week was brought into position for firing upon the *Undaunted* frigate. The effect of her discharge was most striking. The unfortunate object of her attentions was almost instantly in flames, and but a very short time elapsed ere the *Undaunted* had sunk beneath the water.

Commander William Walford, R.N., died at Ipswich, on the 24th ult., at the advanced age of seventy years. The deceased officer entered the Navy in December, 1802, and served in the *Bellerophon*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. In 1811 he assisted at the destruction of a French flotilla of twelve gun-vessels, under a murderous fire, near Calais. He was senior officer of the *Bellerophon* when Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered to that ship off Rochefort in July, 1815, and was placed on half-pay in September of the same year, and had not been since afloat. He retired, with the rank of Commander, in April, 1850.

We are requested to state that the troops which arrived in the river on Monday week in the ship *Contest*, from Bombay, are not "a portion of the disaffected European troops whose attitude in India a short time ago caused such serious anxiety." The troops brought by the *Contest* "never were disaffected, and never caused any anxiety. They are Bombay troops who have only accepted the discharge offered in consequence of the defection of some of the Bengal troops." This statement is vouched for by one of the officers in charge of the troops in question.

A tribute of regard was presented yesterday week to Mr. Ogilvie, late surgeon on board her Majesty's ship *Trident*. The testimonial consists of a gold medallion, weighing three ounces, contributed by the ship's company, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to W. M. Ogilvie, Esq., surgeon, R.N., by the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Trident*, Woolwich, November, 1859, in gratitude for the noble manner in which he performed his trying duties during the frightful yellow fever that raged on the west coast of Africa, in May, June, and July, 1859."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A proposal has been made that her Majesty be requested to appoint the Prince of Wales Colonel-in-Chief of the entire rifle force now being raised throughout the country.

Amongst numerous donations we may mention that of the Poet Laureate, at present residing near Freshwater, who has sent £50 to the rifle corps forming in the Isle of Wight. The Duke of Northumberland has given £200 to the volunteer rifle corps of St. Martin's parish, London, and the same sum to the corps originally formed in Isleworth in May last, and now called "The South-West Middlesex," comprising the parishes and towns of Isleworth, Twickenham, Heston, Whitton, and Hounslow.

A great demonstration in favour of the movement has been made in Glasgow, where a large meeting was held in the City Hall, the body of

which was thronged on the occasion, whilst some 700 or 800 volunteers in uniform occupied the galleries. A meeting was held last Saturday in the Common Hall of Glasgow University for the purpose of furthering the rifle volunteer movement. The University Company numbers about eighty members, but it is intended to enrol new members, with the view of forming second and third companies.

A rifle corps has been established at Ashton-under-Lyne, and subscriptions to the amount of £800 have been already promised. About forty volunteers have sent in their names, but they are persons who will find their own equipments.

Mr. William Jackson, M.P., of Birkenhead, having offered to clothe, free of all expense to the men, a volunteer company of artillery, notice of this liberal offer was given last Saturday morning, when, in a few hours, over 100 first-class mechanics came forward from the Canada works, and it was expected that by the night 200 would have volunteered from this establishment alone.

Sixty volunteers were enrolled, and subscriptions to the amount of £300 announced, at a private meeting held at the Townhall, Kingston-upon-Thames, yesterday week.

On Friday se'night the oath of allegiance was administered by the Mayor to a second portion of the Hastings or 1st company of the Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifles. The number sworn in on this occasion was thirty-one, sixty-one having taken the oath before the late Mayor. The complement of 100 is now complete, under the captaincy of the Hon. George Waldegrave.

The formation of the Civil Service Rifle Brigade is proceeding most successfully, the number of recruits being already nearly sufficient to form a battalion. In addition to the Audit Office Corps already formed companies are being formed in the departments of the Post Office, Admiralty, and Inland Revenue. The preliminary drills are held in Westminster Hall, by the permission of the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works. A committee of representatives from the different departments is about to assemble to select the uniform, and a council or general committee will eventually be appointed to manage the general affairs of the brigade.

The drill of the Inns of Court Corps began on Monday morning. The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have placed their fine hall and the adjacent grounds at the disposal of the volunteers for purposes of drill, an example which it is expected their brethren of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn will shortly follow. The working committee, of whom Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., Mr. Selwyn, M.P., and Mr. Kenyon Parker, Q.C., are among the leading members, have secured the services of Sergeant-Major Penward, a picked man from the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and of Sergeants Bell and M'Millan, belonging to the same regiment, in conducting the drill. The total number of enrolled volunteers up to Monday night was upwards of 320. The name of one learned Judge, at least, figures in the list of enrolled members, and another is expected to join and take his drill with the rest of the volunteers. The name of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., also appears in the list, as does that of a Sergeant-at-Law, with several other gentlemen of standing at the Bar. Two of the sons of the Lord Chief Baron joined in the drill on Monday afternoon, as did also the Hon. Mr. Liddell, a brother of Lord Ravensworth, and a member of the working committee. There was a large muster of the members at the afternoon practice, not less than 200, and great practical interest was taken by one and all of them in the various parts of the "position" drill to which they were subjected.

On Thursday week at a meeting of the committee appointed to take steps to form a volunteer rifle corps for Doncaster, Mr. Edmund Denison, late M.P. for the West Riding, and chairman of the Great Northern Railway, said: "So far as the plant workmen (of the Great Northern Railway Company) are concerned, I will undertake to say that 100 of them shall have their uniforms provided for them, and all expenses defrayed that may be incurred by the establishment of the corps which they are specially to raise. I don't say that I will do it out of my own pocket, but I will pledge myself that it shall be done." The munificent offer of Mr. Denison has given such a spur to the volunteer movement in Doncaster that 200 volunteers out of a population of 17,000 is expected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Challis, the Bermondsey medical officer, describes the result of sanitary measures in that parish thus:—"Instead of a focus for disease, Bermondsey is now one of the healthiest of the metropolitan districts." He refers to the Registrar-General's report in proof.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week numbered 7102. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, there were 2753; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3439; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 679; students' evening, Wednesday, 231.

Last Saturday morning a boy named Robert Ram, aged five years, whose parents reside in Bethnal-green, when playing with a lighted piece of wood, set fire to his clothes. The injuries he sustained were of a fatal character, and he died shortly after his removal to the London Hospital.

A report of the surveyors appointed to examine the *Great Eastern* states that a large sum is necessary to complete the vessel for sea, and impugns the manner in which the contract has been executed, the compartments not being water-tight, and the cabin fittings of an inferior character, &c.

Mr. Edwin James has put in circulation a draft of a bill proposing that every member of Parliament should, in taking his seat, make solemn declaration that he has gained his seat neither by bribery nor intimidation in any form, directly or indirectly. The form of the declaration is embodied in the bill, and is very sweeping and stringent in its terms.

RATCLIFF RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening last Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the city of London, gave, in aid of the building fund of the above schools, a dramatic entertainment, entitled "The Journeys of the Israelites," at the Beaumont Institution, Beaumont-square, Mile end. The room was well filled.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Smethurst was found guilty of bigamy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.—On the same day, at the same court, Sarah Jane Wiggins was charged with the wilful murder of the child which she had tied to a bedpost. The jury found the woman guilty of manslaughter, and the Judge sentenced her to ten years' penal servitude.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 904 boys and 881 girls (in all 1785 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1548.—The deaths in London continued to increase in the week that ended last Saturday. The numbers registered in the two previous weeks were successively 1051 and 1233; last week the number was 1307. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths was 1210.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOL.—The sixth anniversary festival in support of the above charity took place, on Wednesday evening, at St. James's-hall. About 300 gentlemen connected with the warehousing firms of the city of London sat down to an abundant dinner. The company were addressed by the chairman, the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, and by Messrs. Morley and G. Moore, all of whom eloquently advocated the claims of the charity. A collection was made, which resulted in an addition of 6000 guineas to the funds of the institution.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society was held at their new rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly. There was a larger attendance of Fellows than has been the case for many years past, owing to the high reputation of the new president, whose duty it was to deliver his first address. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., on presenting himself to the assembled Fellows, was greeted with repeated rounds of applause. In his address he adverted to the advances which had been made in the various branches of science since the last anniversary meeting, and referred with much satisfaction to the successful explorations of Captain McClintock in reference to Sir John Franklin and his gallant crew. He also alluded in high terms of eulogy to the great and successful exertions which had been made by Dr. Livingstone for the amelioration of the condition of Central Africa and its various tribes. At the close of the address the medals in the gifts of the society were presented, and the officers and council for the year ensuing were elected. The Fellows of the society and their friends dined together in the evening, under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Brodie.

SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The silver medal of the institution was voted respectively to Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Boyle, R.N.; R. Parrott (second service class), of the Coast Guard, Tenby; R. Hook, R. Butler, F. Smith, W. Rose, J. Butler, A. Mewse, T. Liffen, N. Colby, of Lowestoft; P. Smith, of the Coast Guard, Lydd; O. Mitchell, of Port Isaac; J. Thomas, of the Coast Guard, Isle of Wight; and £295 11s. for services in the life-boats of the institution and shore-boats in saving the lives of eighty-five persons from different shipwrecks during the recent terrific storms. A letter was read from the officer of Coast Guard at North Berwick, and the clergyman of the Manse stating the necessity of a life-boat at that place. The society decided to station new life-boats at St. Andrews and Thurso in Scotland, and at Port Rush in Ireland. It was reported that the institution's life-boats had during the recent storms been instrumental under God in rescuing eighty-two poor sailors from an appalling death from shipwrecks. The boats had also been the means of saving thousands of pounds' worth of property by aiding distressed vessels to get off from dangerous positions. Messrs. Macfie and Son, of Liverpool, were also reported to have presented to the institution £180 to aid it in forming a life-boat station on the Scotch coast. The Liverpool Dock Trustees applied to the institution to order a life-boat on Peake's plan to be built for them. Payments, amounting to £601, were made to various life-boat establishments. The committee earnestly appeal to the public for support to meet the heavy demands on the institution. A. W. Jaffray, Esq., who is a munificent contributor to the funds of the society, having been elected vice-president, the proceedings closed.

A HORRIBLE MURDER was committed on Monday morning in a house in King's Head-court, Shoreditch. The wife of a person named Moore was found decapitated in her room, her head having been placed, evidently by the murderer, in a washhand-basin close by. The headless body was lying on the floor, covered with a ragged cloth only. The headless body which a deep gash was seen across the abdomen. Her child, about two years old, was sitting playing near the body. Moore, the husband, first made the murder known; but, upon inquiry, there was reason to believe that the atrocity had been committed by himself, and he is consequently in custody. He is thought to be insane, having lately been under restraint as a lunatic.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The church in Cannon-street was again the seat of disturbances on Sunday. Less violence, however, was exhibited than on previous Sundays.—The breach between the Rev. Bryan King, Rector, and his parishioners is rendered, if possible, wider than it has hitherto been. At a meeting of the vestry, on Thursday se'night, two distinct resolutions were proposed—the one censuring the rev. gentleman, and the other calling upon him to resign. The milder course of a vote of censure found no favour with the meeting, and the resolution calling upon Mr. King, "to cause peace to be restored to the parish by his immediate resignation of his office as Rector," was unanimously carried. It was also agreed to raise a subscription for the support of Mr. Allen's lectureship, and to petition Parliament to remedy "the existing defects in the discipline" of the Church, by giving "power to the laity to interfere by some cheap and summary process for redress of the grievances of which we (the vestry) have to complain."

MYSTERIES OF MILLINERY.—An action in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, initiated the public into some of the mysteries of ladies' dresses.—Lewis and Cooper, Court milliners, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, sought to recover on a bill £95 10s. 6d.: the defendant, Mr. Schrader, whose wife was a daughter of General Allen, paid £80 into Court, and disputed all further liability. Miss Lewis, one of the plaintiffs, said:—"Mrs. Schrader, in July last, called upon her, and said she was going to Lady M'Lean's ball, and wanted to know if two dresses could be made. The dress she ordered came to £10 10s. There was also an extra full book slip belonging to the petticoat, £1 9s. 6d. The dress was extra long and extra wide. Mr. Honeyman: Was it twelve feet across?—Miss Lewis: It was very nearly five yards. Mr. Honeyman: What! in diameter?—Miss Lewis: No, in circumference. Mr. Honeyman: What was the book slip belonging to the petticoat?—Miss Lewis: The crinoline, if you will enter into the mysteries. It is to hide the steel hoops. Mr. Honeyman: Then there is an item for steel hoops, £1 5s. 6d.; is that reasonable?—Miss Lewis: Quite so. Mr. Honeyman: Then there is a steel article, the name of which I am afraid to mention, 3s. 6d.; is that reasonable?—Miss Lewis (looking at her bill): A steel bustle, 3s. 6d.; quite so (loud laughter). Mr. Honeyman: Then there are two long tulle for Mrs. Schrader, 8s. 6d.; (to Mr. Lush) you don't object to that?—Mr. Honeyman: Then there is a charge for attending to dress Mrs. Schrader. My friend Mr. Hawkins says it took two of your young women to put the dress on. Did you send them?—Miss Lewis: Yes (loud laughter). The witness was cross-examined as to many of the items, to show that she had fixed a less price on them at the sale, and that the dresses ordered for Miss Allen were not ordered on Mrs. Schrader's account, when the Lord Chief Justice said it was impossible to try this cause, and it must be referred, as there was a distinct issue raised on almost every item. The cause was then referred to the Master.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE SUIT.—In the Court of Divorce yesterday week a suit of nullity of marriage was instituted by Margaret Midgley, falsely called Wood, against Bower Wood, on the ground that there had been no due publication of bans at the Cathedral Church, Manchester, where the ceremony was gone through on the 12th of April, 1852. It appeared that the bans were published in the name of John Wood, instead of Bower Wood, and it was alleged that the name of Bower was suppressed, with the knowledge of each party, for the purpose of concealing the marriage from Mr. Wood's grandfather, who was a glass-manufacturer at Leeds, and upon whom the respondent was entirely dependent, his own mother and father being dead. A short time after the marriage they acquainted the grandfather with the fact, and showed him the marriage certificate, but he at once repudiated all concern in the matter, because, he said, it described the marriage of a man named John Wood, who was not his grandson. It seemed that Mr. Wood afterwards entered himself at the Military Academy at Chelsea, for the purpose of qualifying himself as an army schoolmaster, and succeeded in passing himself off as a single man until 1853. From that time down to 1853 there had been no communication between the parties. In 1855 the grandfather died, and by his will he left Mr. Bower Wood £1000, and also an annuity of £50, and such, in the event of his death, bankruptcy, or insolvency, was given over to his wife. The learned advocate contended that the true construction of the terms of the statute (4th Geo. IV., c. 76, sec. 72) was that where any name save that by which the parties were known had been used in the publication of the bans, that was an undue publication; and if both parties were cognisant of it the marriage was null and void. The Court decreed in favour of the petition.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—On Tuesday there was a large and influential meeting of shipowners at the London Tavern, presided over by Mr. Crayford, M.P. Mr. Somes, M.P., proposed the first resolution, declaring that the past year had confirmed the resolution passed in December, 1858, that the British shipping was "in a state of ruinous and deplorable depression," and that ruin is threatened to all engaged in pursuits connected with navigation, its principal cause being "the impolicy of the existing system of maritime intercourse." The mover declared himself painfully aware of the truth of the statement; and Mr. Bramley-Moore, the seconder, insisted that it was no more than he always prognosticated as the result of the repeal of the Navigation laws. Mr. Lindsay, M.P., as a large shipowner, opposed the resolution, declaring that free trade policy had nothing whatever to do with the present distress. Mr. G. F. Young called the speaker to order, offering to discuss the question of free trade at some future meeting. Notwithstanding great applause followed the interruption, the chairman declared Mr. Young and not Mr. Lindsay to be out of order. The latter, persevering amidst much interruption, thus referred to the memorial presented last year:—"Now, then, in reply to that memorial—and bear in mind that you received that reply from a Protectionist Government, my Lord Derby's, through whom you made this appeal ('Hear, hear, hear, and cries of 'Question, question!'). I am speaking to the question. Now, the answer given to your memorial by the Board of Trade clearly and distinctly proved that under a free trade policy the British shipping had increased in a far greater ratio than it ever did under a Protectionist policy ('Hear, hear, and a cry. 'Prove it!'). It has been proved, and let those deny it who can, that from 1842 to 1849 British shipping built and registered during the period of reciprocity increased 343,000 tons; but from 1850 to 1857 it had increased 1,670,000 tons, or more than double under free trade what it did under protection ('Cries of 'Bosh!' 'Hear, hear!' and a voice, 'What have the foreigners increased?'). It has been proved, further, that the entries inwards and clearances outwards—(confusion, 'Hear, hear,' and 'No')—it does not suit you to hear the truth—you Protectionist shipowners!—(Confusion.) I say it has been further proved that the entries and clearances of British shipping have increased—(cries of 'Hear!' 'No!' 'Turn him out!')—in a ratio equally as great as the tonnage built and registered." (The hon. gentleman was here met by a storm of indignant and discordant cries, among which were heard—"Where is the written agreement with Lord Derby?" "Screw colliers!" "Go to Sunderland!" "Turncoat!" "Sit down!") Ultimately, amidst great demonstration of disapprobation, Mr. Lindsay proposed, as an amendment, petitioning Parliament "for an inquiry into the actual condition of British navigation and for relief from all peculiar burdens and restrictions that still fetter maritime enterprise." Mr. Dunbar rose to order, opposing the amendment as foreign to the meeting—met, not for inquiry, but redress. His friend—no, not his friend, but the gentleman who spoke last—must admit that shipowners were on the road to ruin. The man who called himself a British shipowner, and moved such an amendment as the present, was the worst enemy the British shipowner could have. On the amendment being put, only five hands were held up in its favour, and the original resolution was carried almost unanimously. A number of speakers from all parts of the country followed, urging the distressed state of the shipowners, the unfair position they were placed in with respect to foreigners as to the timber and other duties, making a tax of from 10 to 20 per cent, and demanding a reciprocity of free trade. The resolutions passed were embodied in a petition to Parliament "demanding that a full, fair, and searching examination of a competent tribunal be forthwith instituted into the causes that have led to the disastrous state of British navigation before described, with a view to the application of an effectual remedy thereto."

OFFICIAL ADVICE TO TROOPS GOING TO CHINA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes the following official advice to the French troops going to Canton. The regulations are certainly amusing, and no doubt useful:—1. Have warm clothing in winter. 2. Never remain in damp or wet clothes unless you are at work or on the march. 3. In summer wear light clothing of soft wool, or arctica nivea linen. Be careful to wash this clothing when it is soaked with perspiration. 4. Wear flannel both as a waistcoat and round the abdomen. Never leave it off. 5. Never sleep on the bare ground. Put a plank under your feet when you stand still. 6. In summer put a little straw upon your planks, and cover it with a matting of rope yarn or bamboo. 7. Never drink water, always tea. 8. Clarify your water, when it is muddy, with rock alum. 9. Drink in moderation the spirits of the country, taking care to warm them first. The best spirits are those made from sorgho (kao-lyang) or wheat. 10. Eat moderately. 11. Never eat ducks. The best meat is that of Tonquin, when not too fat. 12. Eat but sparingly of sweets and fruits. The sugar-cane is almost the only wholesome sweet thing. All others are either too heating, or sit cold on the stomach. Never eat fruit too ripe. 13. As soon as you arrive in the country acquire the habit of eating rice as the natives cook it; their rice is much better than bread, which is always heating. 14. When you smoke, spit as little as possible. 15. At night take care to cover your head well, and more particularly your eyes. 16. In hot weather avoid cold places; draughts are always dangerous. 17. In spring and autumn take care never to get wet-footed on a morning. 18. Never take a nap in the daytime.

LITERATURE.

THE MOST EXCELLENT HISTORIE OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Sampson Low and Son.

Among the numerous volumes now in course of issue by various publishers as gift-books few are more complete, or executed in better taste, than this illustrated edition of one of Shakespeare's plays which has been produced by Messrs. Low. The exterior is rich but chaste, the type and paper of the very first quality, and there are twenty engravings executed by William Thomas, Horace Harral, and W. Palmer, from designs by Birket Foster, G. H. Thomas, and H. Brandling. The book is also enriched by numerous emblematical devices and ornaments designed by Harry Rogers and engraved by Edmund Evans. We give two illustrations from this very admirably got-up work. The first adorns the commencement of the second act, and represents the garden at Portia's house at Belmont. It is from a design by Birket Foster. The other is a spirited delineation of the trial scene in the fourth act, and the moment chosen is that in which Portia, in her counterfeit character of the Doctor of Laws, first turns the tables upon Shylock:—

Tarry a little,—there is something else;
This bond doth give here no jot of blood!

The artist is G. H. Thomas, to whom nearly the whole of the character designs have been committed.

METRICAL TALES, AND OTHER POEMS. By SAMUEL
LOVER. Houlston and Wright.

The binding and exterior decoration of this volume are so much like those of the book above noticed as to be scarcely distinguishable from it, and therefore it may not unfitly be placed in immediate juxtaposition to it. This is a contribution to the Christmas books by a gentleman whose reputation as a song-writer and humorist has been long established. Mr. Lover, in introducing these "metrical tales" to society, states that they do not affect to be majestic, and it is on their simplicity alone that they must depend for any favour they may win. He urges that, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, poetry has not wholly gone out of fashion in this age of utility. It is in our power to say from experience that, if it have, it is not for want of production. It is only those whose business it is to look at most of the books that are published who are aware of the immense mass of verses that is issued by booksellers every week during the publishing season. There are many others, then, besides Mr. Lover, who "have great faith in the universal love of rhyme." He thinks that it is inherent in our nature to be pleased with measured sound, and if with measure there is also syllabic echo (that is, rhyme) the pleasure is increased. It is this belief which has tempted him to try the experiment of telling a few simple stories in simple rhyme, and testing if the nineteenth century be not as open as the earlier ones to be pleased with composition something after the fashion of the ancient ballads. Mr. Lover adds that, although he has not adopted the structure of ballads as to stanza, he has endeavoured to adhere to their unaffected simplicity. We are not at all prepared to say that there is not a good deal in this notion, and that verse of this description is not very well adapted to meet the taste of our times. Mr. Lover has always struck us as being a master of a certain clinking measure in his verses which give point and melody to the commonest words. Fine or stilted language he never essayed, and in his present venture he has adhered to his principles. One or two of the tales we think we have seen in Mr. Lover's prose publications—the story of "Father Roach," for instance—but that is not in opposition to his avowed design, so there is nothing to complain of. Accompanied as the verse is by many excellent illustrations by W. Harvey, Hablot Browne, Kenny Meadows, F. Skill, and P. Skelton, we think that this volume will be found acceptable, and take a foremost place among the gift-books of the season.

AUSTRALIAN FACTS AND PROSPECTS. By R. H. HORNE.
Smith and Elder.

We recollect that something of a commotion was excited in what are called literary circles when it was announced that Mr. Horne, the author of "Orion," "The Dreamer and the Worker," and several other works of note and impress, had been forced by want of appreciation to seek his fortune in Australia. We are not sure whether her Majesty's Government were not visited with delicate imprecations at their fatuous neglect of duty in allowing a poet to lapse into a prospective digger in the gold-fields. It must be very satisfactory, then, to Mr. Horne's friends to find how his manly nature and physical endowments have rendered much of their indignation unnecessary, however he might estimate and regard the sympathy which was expressed for him. It is suggestive of qualities far beyond the whining incapability for action which we are accustomed to associate with the unappreciated poet to have a practical book published by Mr. Horne, in which he designates himself "Commander of the Gold Escort in Victoria (1852), Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Gold Fields (1853-54), and at this time Commissioner of the Yan Yeein Water Supply (1858-59)." How all this came to pass, which on the face of it is not in usual congruity with poetry and literary pursuits, is very simply explained. Mr. Horne did not go to Australia to follow literature as a profession; but his first essay in that country was to seek the appointment of commander of a body of men called the "Private Gold Escort," whose duties could be performed only by a man of first-rate physical accomplishments. His "examination for commander" was amusingly brief, and characteristic of Victoria:—"The work was very rough: many had knocked under to it. So I had heard. Was I a good horseman? As to that, I said, I had never yet been thrown; but, having already seen the performance of one of their buck-jumpers, I supposed I must look forward to the usual pleasure. That answer passed me on the question that seemed most important. Was it true that I had been educated at the Royal Military College in England, and that I had seen actual service in South America? It was true. When would I be ready to take command of a troop? Directly. I at once received the appointment. I heard afterwards that my promptitude had given great satisfaction, a rival candidate, of considerable military experience, having replied that he would be ready to start with his troop as soon as he could get his uniform made." This characteristic incident is the clue to that career at the antipodes which is so pleasantly and cheerfully detailed by Mr. Horne in the fragment of his "Australian Autobiography" which introduces his work to the reader—every sentence of which is a picture, and at the same time a manual of practical advice to the intending settler in those regions. This good service is done incidentally, for Mr. Horne modestly proposed this part of his book to go with the appendix to the volume. The first object of his work, however, is to counteract the effect which a book by Mr. Frank Fowler, called "Southern Lights and Shadows," is likely to produce on a certain class of literary men. Mr. Fowler's book had a great run, and, popular as it was, to a very great extent it deserved any popularity it acquired. Its merits were many, its subject-matter was dealt with in the most *ad captandum* manner, and there was a spirit of liveliness and buoyancy which was exceedingly agreeable, and, above all, it was not long. What acceptance its so-called facts obtained from the general reader we were not aware; but there were some persons who were acquainted

with a circumstance which, if more extensively known, might probably have rendered Mr. Horne's earnest protest against its main assertions unnecessary. The author had been, we believe, a member of a fraternity which has been affiliated in the newspaper press, and the technical designation of which is derived from the mode in which its services are remunerated. One of the commentators on "Southern Lights and Shadows" (quoted by Mr. Horne) exactly hits off the peculiarities of a journalist of this calibre when he says, "It may be safely asserted that no tourist's book of similar dimensions, or of any dimensions, pretending to be authentic, ever contained as many reckless misstatements. He (the author) boasts that he is an authority; he states everything with the most unhesi-



PORTIA'S HOUSE, BELMONT.

tating assurance; and his utter indifference to giving a correct account of what he really had the means of knowing is only to be equalled by the jaunty audacity with which he undertakes to speak of his personal experience concerning things of which he never had any experience worth mentioning." It is to meet the glowing statements of a tourist and a writer of this kind that, in the work before us, in the first place, Mr. Horne seriously inclines. He does not, he says, desire to prevent any literary gentleman from "making up his knapsack," and hurrying out to Melbourne or Sydney, to obtain the £1000 a year almost guaranteed to him by the flowing pen of Mr. Frank Fowler. It would, he says, give him unaffected pleasure if he could recommend the step. He only warns him of the conditions, and that he should not be misled by one-sided statements and exceptions. Mr. Horne then, as it seems to us, proves very clearly that the success in the colonies in question of some gentlemen who were, in a certain sense, literary men, who are quoted by Mr. Fowler, was not acquired in their character of literary men proper, but partly from their holding professional positions, or wholly from their having acquired a knowledge of Australian and local politics based upon literary attainments and general education. It is not denied that there are some few literary men who are prospering as such; but the point insisted on, and, as we think, established, is, that Australia is not an unbroken field for the talents of literary men, where profit and even wealth will follow appreciation, but that the space for the exercise of authorship, pure and simple, is limited and quite filled already. It might probably have occurred to Mr. Horne to

Australia and her gold-ships (a most suggestive and important chapter), political freedom and legislative difficulties, rise and progress of Victoria, changes in the temperature effected by colonisation, telegraphic communication, and exploration of the interior, with other minor but hardly less interesting matters. Altogether this is a pleasant book, an indicative book, and by consequence a useful book.

ESSAYS, MILITARY AND POLITICAL, WRITTEN IN INDIA. By the late Sir HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner in Oude and Provisional Governor-General in India. W. H. Allen and Co.

It has been said that many of the men of mark who are holding prominent official positions in India owe their promotion to their having contributed, under the rose, to the columns of the periodical press. Every now and then a series of letters and articles, vigorously written, and exhibiting a certain undercurrent knowledge, which have appeared in a journal of repute, are suddenly found to cease, and simultaneously the merits of a gentleman in the military or civil service are recognised by the Government. Everybody, therefore, who can write in the journals in India, more or less. We do not mean to say that Sir Henry Lawrence owed his advancement to this cause, but we state the fact simply to account for the circumstance that the volume of essays before us was contributed by him to the *Calcutta Review*. The earliest of them appeared so long ago as 1844; and it is stated that it is not to be understood that there has been any attempt to adapt them to the circumstances of the present time. In one sense, much that is contained in them may be said to be out of date. It would, however, have diminished the historical interest of the volume, and would have obscured the services rendered by Sir Henry Lawrence to the cause of military reform, to have expunged all references to a bygone state of things and all recommendations of reform which originated with him, especially as many of his suggestions have been acted on, while it is to be regretted that others were not. It is clear that he foresaw much of what has taken place, and lifted up a warning voice. The main purpose in these essays seems to be to demonstrate that what India requires is an army deriving its strength, not from its numbers, but its efficiency. That is a question which we have to deal with and to solve at this moment. It is a matter of life and death that the Army of India should be brought within an amount which the revenues of that country can bear without exhaustion. Towards the solution of that difficulty a good deal may be gathered from these treatises. Of the political essays it may be said that they correct an erroneous notion which has existed, that Sir Henry Lawrence was an advocate of the "annexation policy." On the contrary, he warmly advocated, on grounds alike of justice and expediency, the maintenance of the native States of India, and deprecated all unnecessary interference with them. Even had these essays possessed less intrinsic merit, the interest which attaches to the name of their author would render their publication acceptable, being, as they are, a reflex of one of the master minds among our Indian administrators.

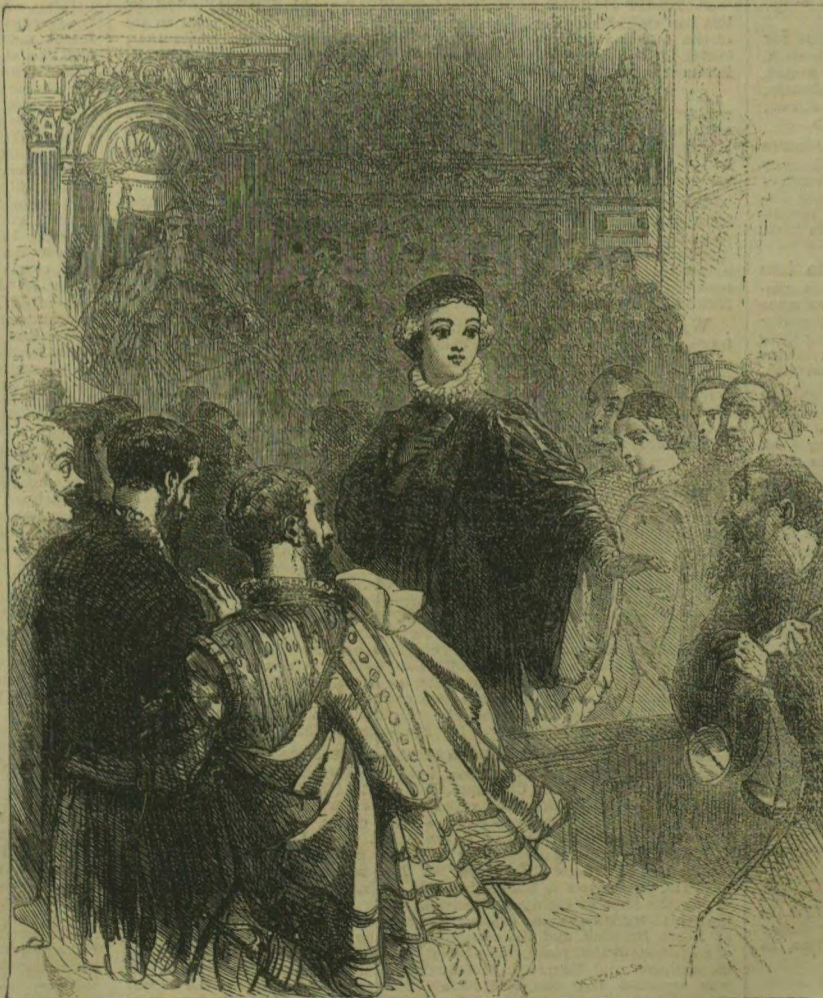
LIFE IN SPAIN, PAST AND PRESENT. By WALTER THORNBURY.
Smith and Elder.

The readers of *Household Words* may remember how often last year they were pleasantly beguiled by certain papers which treated of Spain and Spanish life and manners. These articles, which were written by Mr. Thornbury, have been collected and reproduced in two goodly volumes. It is not always that in a resurrection of this kind the more or less *disjecta membra* can be articulated into a symmetrical whole. In the present case something prophetic of a publication such as the present volume was probably in the mind of the writer; for the revision, enlargement, and arrangement necessary in such a case have been more than usually successful. It is not only possible but agreeable to read the volumes through in a sequence; and that, we think, will generally be found to be the result of beginning them. It hardly needs the author's assurance to convince one that his sketches are from the life, and made on the spot. He says photography, while it is gradually forcing painters to greater care in drawing and more attention in detail, is also making travellers more accurate and painstaking. He hopes that the new art has had an effect on him, for he tried on the spot for local colour and vividness where vividness could be given without hazarding truth. We are inclined to think that he has fully succeeded. The style, too, is singularly imbued with local colouring. It is that of a lively word-painter who has caught the infection of Spanish listlessness; it is a kind of dreamy drollery, spontaneous and irrepressible, but partaking in its delivery of the influences of the climate and the lassitude of the people. Some of the revelations with regard to a stock wine in England, in the chapter headed "Sherry," will, perhaps, take some persons by surprise, although much that is stated has long been dimly known to the initiated. Life at Gibraltar is admirably sketched. A bull-fight at Malaga rather restores the notions of such things, of which we have been slightly disenchanted of late years. Beyond this we can only add that those who have read the chapters in their serial issue will find them still pleasant to meet in their present form; and we would advise those who have not had a previous opportunity of tasting Mr. Thornbury's quality to do so now, when they have a very happy opportunity.

TALES FROM MOLIERE'S PLAYS. By DACRE BARRETT
LENNARD. Chapman and Hall.

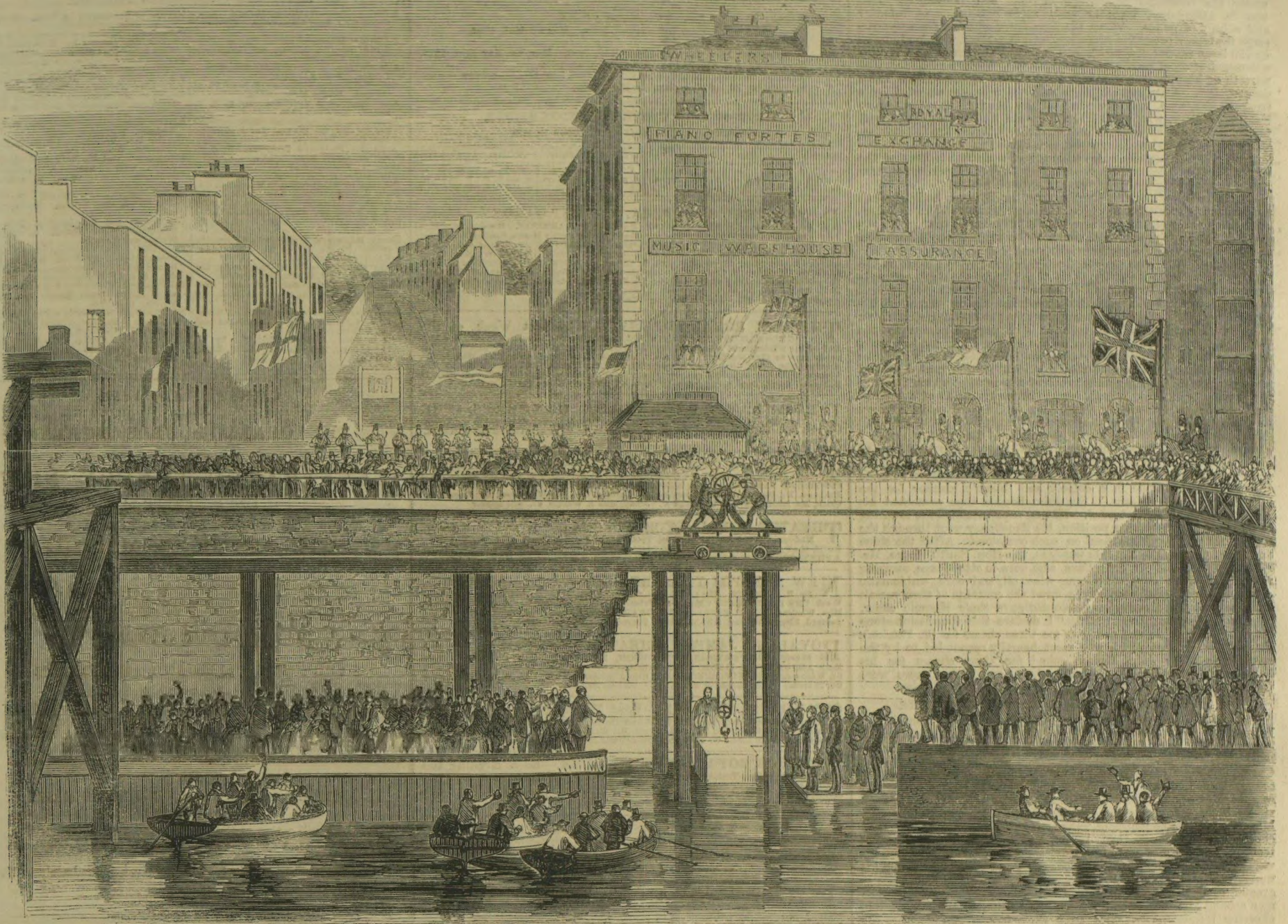
Mr. Lennard, in stating that he has in the work before us "attempted to do for Molière what Charles Lamb has done for Shakespeare," has not set up a very high standard for himself. We believe that the "Tales from Shakespeare" published with the name of Charles Lamb were, in fact, the production of his sister Bridget, and good-naturedly fathered by Elia. In that case, if the object was to bring Shakespeare within the reach of the meanest capacity, success was eminently attained. In the difficult attempt of reproducing in English the wit and humour of Molière Mr. Lennard has certainly done a good deal, but it would hardly be just to say that he has in every case, or even in many, succeeded. In any event a translation of this nature can be to the original but what skimmed milk is to cream. It is evident, however, that Mr. Lennard understands his author, and he has treated him reverently. He has paid great attention to the structure of the tales, so as to give as much of the dialogue as possible; and he has rigidly adhered to the plot of each play, so that each of the stories give a true and accurate idea of the drama from which it is taken. These are merits, and they are entitled to all the weight they possess. Still, it can hardly be denied that, if one wishes to read Molière, it is not through the medium of a translation, however spirited and true, that our sympathies with the great humorist and wit are likely to be awakened.

At Mr. Murray's annual trade sale on Tuesday week the book-sellers present subscribed for upwards of 7000 copies of Captain McClintock's forthcoming "Narrative of the Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas," Mr. Mudie putting his name down for 3000 copies for his library.



PORTIA AND SHYLOCK.

inquire of the author of "Southern Lights and Shadows," if he was enabled, in the offhand way he describes, to earn £1000 a year in Australia, which, by inference, he could not, or did not, gain by similar pursuits in this country, why he returned to England? It would be unjust to Mr. Horne to leave his book here, and not to intimate that it is brimful of experience and good sense on every topic connected with Australia. He treats with a skilful hand of social circles, social evils, characteristics, education, the land question, the gold question, the labour market, railways, the defence of



THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK.

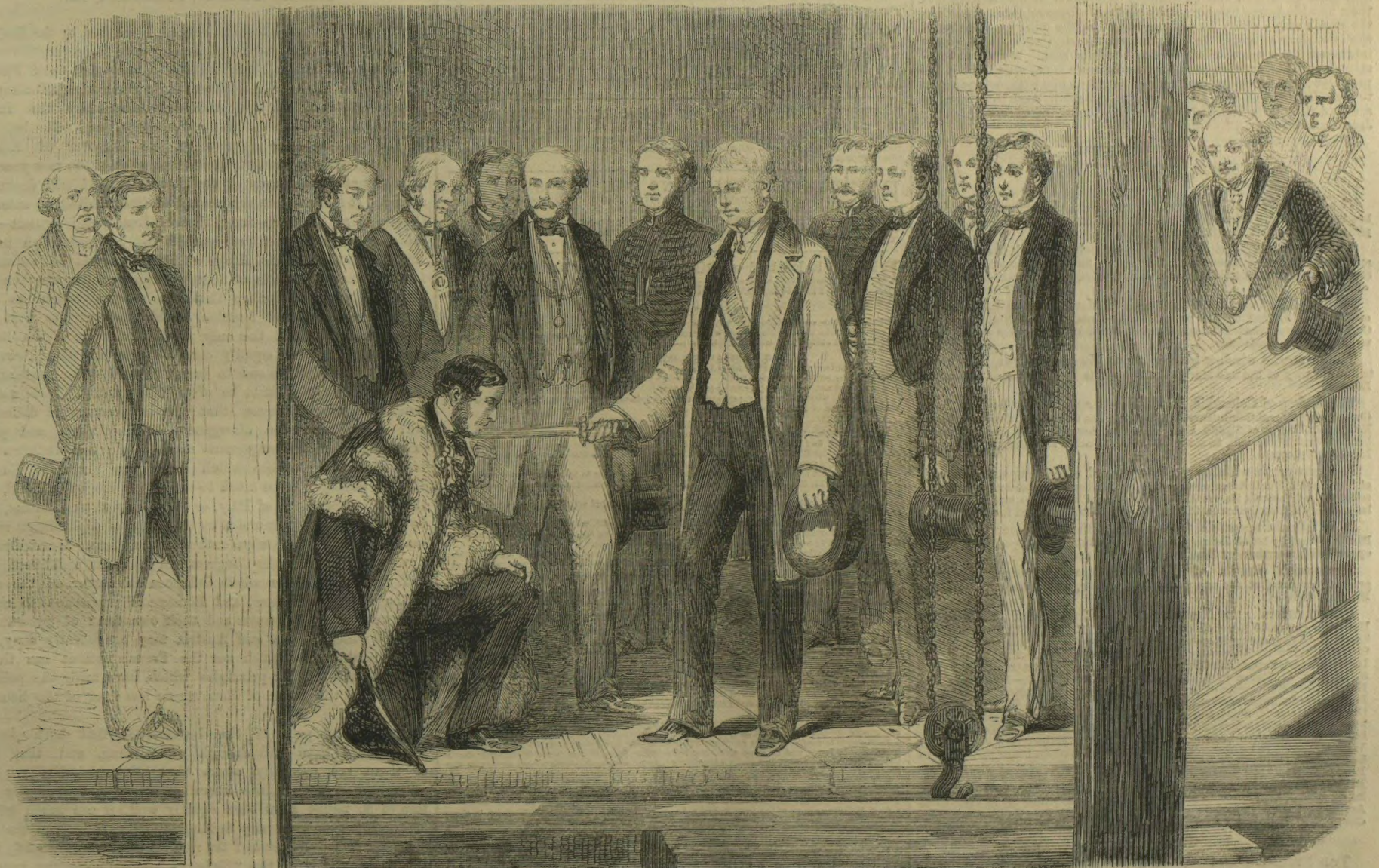
THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW BRIDGE AT CORK.

ON Thursday, the 10th ult., his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle laid the foundation-stone of a magnificent bridge across the River Lee,

to be called St. Patrick's Bridge, and which is to replace the structure partially swept away on the occasion of the great flood in 1853. We abridge from the *Freeman's Journal* the following account of the ceremony:—

On the arrival of the special train at Cork, his Excellency was

received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork, in his robes, and a large number of the Corporation, attended by the civic officers, who welcomed him to their municipality in the name of the citizens. There were also present a large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the city. A guard of honour from the Scots Greys,



HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT KNIGHTING MR. JOHN ARNOTT, M.P., THE MAYOR OF CORK.

under the command of Captain McNeill and Lieutenant Carr was in attendance, together with some companies of infantry and a body of police. When his Excellency alighted from the carriage the troops presented arms, and he was greeted with loud cheers by the large assemblage which had collected to witness his arrival—a demonstration of public feeling which was renewed with increased warmth on his appearance outside the building by the citizens there congregated. After some little delay his Excellency, escorted by a troop of dragoons, and preceded by the band of the Lancashire Militia Artillery, who played the National Anthem on his arrival, proceeded direct to where the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of St. Patrick's Bridge was to take place. Along the route a large number of persons were congregated, and the windows of the houses in the vicinity were occupied by ladies and gentlemen, who joined in according a hearty welcome to his Excellency.

At about ten o'clock in the morning the Masonic body of Cork and surrounding country assembled in large numbers in their lodgerooms in Tuckey-street, and marched in full masonic clothing to the scene of the day's proceedings, and took up a prominent position on the space adjoining the northern abutment.

The Lord Lieutenant arrived shortly before twelve o'clock on the platform, constructed on barges in the river for the day's proceedings, on which a large number of the nobility and gentry had assembled to receive him. His Excellency having taken up his position near the stone, the Mayor of Cork read an appropriate address. His Excellency replied as follows:—"I beg to return to the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Cork my respectful and grateful thanks for their gracious welcome within the boundaries of their fine city. I rejoice that my visit at this period should enable me to afford a practical proof of the interest which I feel in the prosperity of Cork by assisting at the inauguration of a work of such essential and unceasing importance to the commercial comfort of the entire community as the proposed restoration of St. Patrick's Bridge, of which I am about to replace the first stone. I cannot but look upon this as a most appropriate question at the present moment. If the city of Cork has any ambition to be considered on the highway of nations, it is at least suitable that she should provide in a comely and durable manner for the transit of her own citizens." Sir John Benson then presented his Excellency with a silver trowel. Having superintended the lowering of the stone into its proper position, his Excellency went through the formal manual operations usual on such occasions. After the stone had been lowered, the Masonic wardens, the Hon. Smith Moore, Mr. Richard Meara, and Mr. John Cave, who were in attendance, carrying respectively silver cups containing wine, oil, and corn, emblematic of peace, plenty, and prosperity, poured the contents of their vessels on it, and all the Freemasons assembled gave their Masonic cheer. The Lord Lieutenant then said, "I declare this foundation-stone duly and truly laid; and now give me three cheers for St. Patrick's Bridge"—a request which was most heartily responded to by the assemblage. Sir John Benson asked for three cheers for his Excellency, which were cordially given, and three more were volunteered for the Mayor.

HIS EXCELLENCY KNIGHTING THE MAYOR OF CORK.

Immediately after the ceremony of laying the first stone of St. Patrick's Bridge the Earl of Carlisle conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Arnott, M.P., the Mayor of Cork. His Excellency said, "It is now my wish, acting on the part of our gracious Queen, as a mark of my interest in the undertaking commenced this day, as a mark of respect for the community of the city of Cork, and as a mark of respect for the excellent personal qualities of the individual himself, to confer the honour of knighthood on your worthy Mayor." This announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheers. The Mayor then knelt, and his Excellency, having received the sword of state from Major Forster, laid it gently on his worship's shoulder, saying, "Arise, Sir John Arnott." When his worship rose in his new and well-merited dignity he was cordially greeted by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Fernoy, and the other gentlemen around him, who shook him warmly by the hand, the multitude cheering tremendously. The *Cork Examiner* thus illustrates the worthy Knight's position and character at Cork:—"Sir John Arnott may congratulate himself on a fact which is much more creditable to him than his newly-acquired honours—namely, that no one envies him his good fortune. The feeling in his favour is not confined to a class or limited to a party; it is common to all, rich and poor, men of every sect and every party. He has little need to disarm hostility, for he has never provoked it. Kindly and amiable in his disposition, he desires to live in amity with all men, and succeeds in doing so. His charities, munificent in their character, have made his name a household word with the poor, many thousands of whom have had their humble homes brightened by his timely benevolence. And then the manly stand which he took on behalf of the unhappy inmates of the workhouse added to his honourable reputation, and justly increased the respect of all classes towards him. We do not ourselves think better of a man because he has a title, even were it the proudest; but, as others are inclined to attach much importance even to such distinctions as a knighthood may be supposed to confer, we are glad that it is enjoyed by one who is worthy of it—which Sir John undoubtedly is."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Edward Greatorex, Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral has been appointed Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Raine.

The St. Paul's Mission College is actively at work inaugurating special services in different parts of London for the present holy season. Sermons are announced both at St. Ann's, Soho, and St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch.

Messrs. Ilbert and Papillon, both of Marlborough School, were on Tuesday elected to the vacant open scholarships at Balliol College, Oxford, the examination for which commenced on Wednesday week. There were seventeen candidates.

The memorial window placed in St. Mark's Church, Brighton, to the memory of the late Marquis of Bristol, is by Lavers and Barraud, of London.

The Bishop of Columbia, in addition to appointing the Rev. John Garrett his General Commissary in England, has requested the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Rector of Tydds Mary, and the Rev. Henry R. Nevill, Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, to act as his commissaries for selecting clergy for his distant diocese.

In a paragraph which recently appeared respecting a new church at Shepherd's Bush it was erroneously stated that Miss Burdett Coutts was soliciting aid towards its erection. We are authorised to state that that lady is only a contributor to the fund which is being raised for that object.

It is found impossible to commence the special services at St. Paul's before the 1st of January next, on which day it is hoped they will be opened with a sermon by the Lord Bishop of London.

The parish church of Kennett, Cambridgeshire, is being gradually restored at the expense of the Rector, under the supervision of Mr. G. E. Fritchett.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. Mills to be Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral; Rev. E. T. Codd, Vicar of Taobrook, to be Organising Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Archdeaconry of Coventry.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. W. Dowling to St. Peter's, Marlborough; Rev. T. Langford to Oxhill, Warwickshire; Rev. E. Steere to Little Steeping, Lincolnshire.—*Vicarages*: The Rev. G. Bucknill, Curate of Bilton, to High Ercall, Wellington, Salop; Rev. E. J. Sykes to Basildon, Berks.—*Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. K. Chaplin to the Virgin Islands, West Indies; Rev. G. F. Hitchcock to Bussage, Bissley, near Stroud.—*Chaplaincies*: The Rev. C. Britton to Bristol Goal; Rev. E. Smith to be Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces at Malta; Rev. A. S. Wilde, Vicar of Louth, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; Rev. G. Wyld to be Chaplain to the Garrison, Fulwood, Preston.—*Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. C. Hyatt to Queenshead, Halifax; Rev. T. S. Wallace to St. Paul's, Bolton, Lancashire.—*Curacies*: The Rev. A. Ashworth to Wigton, Cumberland; Rev. J. C. Elgood to Skegness, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. L. Todd to be Assistant Curate of Stoke-upon-Trent; Rev. J. E. Vaux to St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, St. Pancras.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—It appears from official returns by the members of the Central Association of Master Builders that above 15,000 men were at work under the Declaration on Saturday, the 28th ult., and up to the same date about 4000 men had entered under shop rule embracing the spirit of the Declaration.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 5.—"Suttees" abolished, 1829. Mozart died, 1792.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Father Mathew died, 1856. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
THURSDAY, 8.—Algernon Sidney executed, 1683.
FRIDAY, 9.—Capture of Bushire, 1856. Washington died, 1799.
SATURDAY, 10.—Full moon, 3h. 13m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 47	9 50	9 53	10 22	10 51	11 19	11 46
—	—	—	—	0 11	0 33	0 57
1 10	1 11	1 12	1 13	1 14	1 15	1 16

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA FAYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Monday, Saturday, THE ROSE OF CASTILE; Miss Thirlwall and Louis Fayne; Messrs. Santley, St. Albans, G. Honey, and W. Harrison. Tuesday, Thursday, DIXIE: Misses Pilling and Louis Fayne; Messrs. Santley and W. Harrison. Wednesday, CROWN DIAMONDS: Miss Thirlwall and Louis Fayne; Messrs. H. Cort, G. Honey, St. Albans and W. Harrison. Friday, SATANELLA: Misses F. Cruise, Pilling, and Louis Fayne; Messrs. Santley and W. Harrison. To conclude each evening with the Ballet LA FIANCÉE. Stalls, 7s; Private Boxes, 4s 4s., 2s 2s., 1s 1s. 6d., 1s 1s., 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for Booking. Commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Last Week of the PROMENADE CONCERTS, which will positively terminate on Monday, the 12th inst. Their Vienna waltz evening will 8 o'clock, when he will make his last appearance in this country. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Louis Fayne, Miss Dolby, Miss Laura Barker, and Miss Clara Fraser. Orchestra of Eighty Performers, including the most popular solo artists. Conductor, Mr. Mannus. Promenade Boxes and Amphitheatre, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.

DRURY-LANE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—THE RIFLEMAN'S MARCH, "Come if you dare," by A. Mannus, dedicated to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of England, having been most enthusiastically received and nightly encored, will be repeated every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Dec. 5, and during the week, A CURSE FOR THE HEARTACHE, with (by desire) THE CONTESTED ELECTION, and A KISS IN THE DARK, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Brail, Mrs. B. White, Miss M. Terman, Miss E. Weekes, &c., will appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame CLESTER.—On Monday, Dec. 5 (never acted), THE KEY UNDER THE DOOR-MAT; after which, PARIS AND PLEASURE. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK-FROCK; on Friday and Saturday, ST. MARY'S EVE.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—The new Drama, the greatest hit for years. Monday and during the week, THE DEAD HEART: Messrs. B. Webster, Stuart, Toole, Bedford, Fisher, Billington; Miss Woolgar, Miss K. Kelly, and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES: Messrs. Toole, Bedford, Eburne, Smith; Miss K. Kelly. Doors open at Half-past Six.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Monday, for the Benefit of Miss KATHARINE HICKSON, LADY OF LYONS. On Tuesday, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN, MAGIC TOYS, VIRGINIUS, and THE SPECTER BRIDGROOM. On Wednesday, THE WIFE OF THE MILLER, MAGIC TOYS, and VIRGINIUS. On Thursday for the Benefit of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

STANDARD THEATRE.—First Night of the Grand Opera Company, supported by a full Band and Chorus of Fifty Artists, with Mr. and Mrs. E. Gaylor, Mr. E. Rosenthal, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. W. H. Kingston, Mr. O. Summers, Mr. Crisp, and Madame Lola. To conclude with a Grand Ballet. No advance in the price.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Each Evening the Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., of GARIBALDI; the Pantomime of the Dogs and Monkeys; Great Bridge Act, by John Henry Cooke; Villagers' Festival Entree; Wonderful Performances; Elephant; Cauchous Phenomenon; Trick and Menage Horses; Farce of CLEAN YOUR BOOTS.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday and Thursday, RICHIEU: Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Creswick. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE STRANGER: Mr. Creswick; Mrs. Haller, Miss Herand. After which, each evening, RETURNED FROM INDIA: Timothy (with character song and dance), Mr. Marshall. To conclude with A DAY AFTER THE FAIR: Mr. Marshall and Miss Wood.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—McCollum's Cirque Classique. Visitors to the Cattle Show should not lose the opportunity of seeing the Educated Bull, "Don Juan," pronounced by the public press, and all who have witnessed his truly astonishing performances, to be the greatest living wonder of the age. He appears twice daily, introduced by the great American Harcourt Dan Castello. First appearance of the Flying Equestrian, Mr. Davis Richard, Ella, and the entire troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists, with the highly-trained stud of horses, ponies, &c., at every representation during the ensuing Week. Morning Performances at Two o'clock; Evening at Half-past Seven. A grand Equestrian Harlequinade in active preparation for the Christmas holidays.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them in an eminent style), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at MACCLESFIELD, December 5; FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, December the 10th.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Promenade Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Tickets free. The Agricultural Root and Produce Show will commence on Tuesday and remain open during the week. Performances by the Orchestral Band and on the Great Organ daily. The Picture Gallery remains open. Show of Chrysanthemums in the Centre Transept. Sundays, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening, December 6, 7, 8, and 9. Baker-street Bazaar, King-street entrance.—Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admittance One Shilling.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.—The Eleventh Great Annual Exhibition of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, ROOTS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, and PIGEONS, will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, and the 1st of December. Admission: On Monday, the Private View, Five Shillings; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, One Shilling.

RESERVE FORCE of ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty's Government having, with the sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a RESERVE VOLUNTEER FORCE of SEAMEN TRAINED TO THE USE OF ARMS,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be enrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages, and be subject to the obligations, mentioned below:—

1. A Volunteer must be a British subject.
2. He must be free from infirmity.
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age.
4. He must, within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve, have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of £5, payable quarterly.
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than £13 a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated.
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life.
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the reserve, forfeit any interest in any friendly or benefit society.
5. His travelling expenses to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, be provided.
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retainer fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet according to his rating.
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous-service seaman of the fleet according to his rating; and he will, on joining, receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess funds.
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating.
9. He will be eligible to the Coastguard Service and Greenwich Hospital.
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every three years; he may be called out when not called out, on paying back the retainer he has received; or without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bona fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time.
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months.
3. He must appear before some Shipping-Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment.
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been the three fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double.
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval force of the country.
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2d. a day additional pay.
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline.
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

THE ENROLLMENT WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1860.

Full information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Fifty Engravings. Kent and Co.
A Familiar History of British Fishes. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Aldershotiana; or Chinks in My Hut. Second Edition. Ward and Lock.
Against Wind and Tide. By H. Lea. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Amy Fairfax. A Novelle. By S. R. T. Mayer. Ward and Lock.
Application de l'Analyse aux Saûs du Cavalier du Jew des Echees. Par E. Siyvena. Aug. Deoq., Bruxelles.
Australian Fauna and Prospects. By R. H. Horns. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Common Wayside Flowers. By T. Miller. Illustrated by Birket Foster. Routledge.
Discourses by W. Anderson. Ward and Co.
Dietetic Duties during the Revolt in the North-west Provinces of India in 1857. By H. D. Robertson. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Ernest Brachbridge; or, Schoolboy Days. By W. H. G. Kingston. Low, Son, and Co.
Essays, Military and Political. Written in India. By the late Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. Allen and Co.
Harry Hartley; or, Social Science for the Workers. By J. W. Overton. H. Lea.
Heaven and Holy Lands; or, Sunny Days on the Salween, Nile, and Jordan. By Capt J. P. Briggs. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Hugh O'Neill, the Prince of Ulster. A Poem. [By J. O'Neill. Canto I. M'Glashan and Co., Dublin.
I.e in Spain, Past and Present. By W. Thornbury. Two volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Matilda of Normandy. A Poem. By H. M. Carey. Saunders and Otley.
Observations on Modern Systems of Fortification. By General Sir H. Douglas, Bart. With numerous Illustrations. Murray.
Pawsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository for 1860. Longman and Co.
Pearls of Shallop. Illustrated by Kenny Meadows. Cassell and Co.
Report on the Eligibility of Milford Haven for Ocean Steamships and for a Naval Arsenal. By T. Page.
Solitary Musings, and other Poems. By C. W. Bridges. W. Pittaker and Co.
The Boy Tar. By Captain Mayne Reid. Illustrated. Kent and Co.
The Crusades and the Crusaders. By J. G. Edgar. With Illustrations. Kent and Co.
The Elements of Perspective. By J. Buskin. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Life of Charlotte Brontë. By E. C. Geak. A new Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Nature and Treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout. By A. B. Garcard. Walton and Maberly.
The Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By J. H. Bennett, M.D. Second Edition. Longman and Co., London; A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
The Practice of Hiring Wet Nurses Considered as it affects Public Health and Public Morals. Churchill.
The Reaction; or, Peace in a Fix. An Opera Militaire. By the Author of "Aldershotiana." Ward and Lock.
The Song of Hiawatha. By H. W. Longfellow. Illustrated by G. H. Thomas. Kent and Co.

CHRISTMAS, 1859.

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FOR DECEMBER 24,

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the Christmas Number of this Journal will be charged Three Shillings per line.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

AFTER many delays letters have been dispatched by the Emperor Napoleon to all the Powers of Europe which were parties to the Treaties of Vienna in 1815, inviting them to send their Plenipotentiaries to Paris to reconsider those treaties as affecting the present state of Europe, and more especially the Italian Peninsula. Similar letters have been, or will be, forwarded to the same Powers by the Emperor of Austria. The Congress is to assemble in the first week of the new year, and it is supposed that none of the Powers invited will decline to attend. It follows from the consent of Great Britain to enter the Congress—no less than from that of Russia and Prussia—that no *sine quâ non*, such as seemed to be laid down in the Imperial letter to the King of Sardinia, will be submitted for consideration. It is, of course, competent for the Emperor of the French to declare that the scheme which he drew up in that document remains in his opinion the best and most practical, if not the only possible, solution of the Italian question; but it is equally competent to the other Powers to dissent from his views and to bring forward other propositions that may seem to them to be of greater validity. It is not too much to hope, however, that no insurmountable difficulties will arise from the divergencies of opinions and plans, and that some arrangement may be devised between the high contracting parties which shall give peace to Europe. It may, perhaps, be too much to expect, on the other hand, that the real independence of Italy, or the liberty of the Italians, will be greatly, if at all, promoted by the action of diplomats representing arbitrary Sovereigns rather than nations. Great Britain, however, in entering the Congress will represent a different idea, and will exercise her whole influence in favour of the right of the Tuscan, Modenese, and Romagnole populations to choose their own chief magistrates and their own form of government, a right which Russia and Austria may consistently deny, but which neither the British nor the French nations can thwart without treason to the principles which have made the political fortunes of the house of Hanover no less than of the house of Bonaparte.

One hopeful part of the business is that both Austria and France have had enough of fighting, and that both of them are painfully aware that all which has yet been accomplished towards the liberation of Italy, or of any portion of it, might have been equally well, if not much better, accomplished without any fighting at all. It is true that the Emperor Napoleon wrested the rich province of Lombardy from the hated clutch of the "Tedeschi," literally at the cannon's mouth, and fairly made it a prize of war; but it is equally true that Austria lost nothing by the transaction except her military prestige, and the lives of her brave soldiers, inasmuch as she

has already received a large instalment of the full value of Lombardy in hard cash from Sardinia, and holds security for the prompt payment of the remainder. Sardinia might just as well have bought Lombardy in the first instance; and, as Austria continues to be in want of money, and is not in want of any more hard knocks from the victor of Magenta and Solferino, it may, perhaps, strike the assembled wisdom of the Congress, that the operation of purchase might be repeated for Venetia, without those preliminaries of bloodshed which occurred in the purchase of Lombardy. To get the Austrians finally out of Italy by this means would be such a simplification of the business that every other necessary arrangement for the welfare of Italy might be safely left to time and opportunity, without keeping Europe in alarm, or justifying its interference. The whole cost would not necessarily fall upon Sardinia, for Venetia would, as gladly as any other slave, consent to work out, or otherwise pay for, her own manumission. If Austria would accept payment in kind as well as in cash, there is not a Venetian gentleman who would not give his family plate, or a Venetian lady who would not cheerfully strip herself of her diamonds, to aid in so happy a deliverance. And if the British Plenipotentiary, whoever he may be, will bring forward such a proposition, it is likely that Austria, whose foothold in Italy is her greatest source of expense as well as of peril, would not be found among the objectors.

But the greatest of all the questions that will be submitted to the Congress, and one growing directly out of the complications of Italy, is the mutual disarmament of the great Powers. The immense standing armies maintained at such enormous expense by France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia are the curse of Europe and the main cause of the constant inquietude which has pervaded our hemisphere since the French Revolution of 1848. These four Powers alone possess among them armies amounting to no less than two millions of men; each half million jealous of, and burning for an opportunity to attack, some other half million. If any political economist or skilled accountant could calculate the value of the productive labour of this mighty mass of strong men which is lost to the world; the cost of maintaining them in idleness, or worse; and the impediments which their existence as soldiers places in the way of legitimate industry and commerce, it might be discovered that at least one half of the annual substance of these great nations is mischievously wasted in the conflict, and the fear of conflict, caused by their mutual jealousy and ambition. The Emperor Napoleon, who declared his empire to mean peace, and who has proved to the satisfaction of the world that he is sufficiently a soldier to appreciate the blessings of peace for other reasons than those of pure philanthropy, is reported to be the originator of the project for mutual disarmament which the Congress will be called upon to consider. If this report prove to be well founded, his own readiness to disarm will remove the only real obstacle to the realisation of the proposal. When France declares that her army shall be reduced to one half, or one third, of its present immense proportions, upon condition that the armies of the other Powers shall be reduced in the same ratio, no other Power is likely to refuse compliance. The naval armaments of Great Britain will not stand in the way of the consummation. French armaments, by land or by sea, render British armaments a matter of course; and, when France disarms, Great Britain will be but too happy to disarm also. It is more than time that the mutual distrust of all the greatest nations of the world should come to an end; and, if the Congress shall accomplish so holy a work, it will prove itself the most illustrious and useful assemblage of sages and philanthropists that ever met together in any period of recorded history.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have continued to receive company during the past week at Windsor Castle. On Friday se'night her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, went to Eton College, and inspected the memorial window lately erected in the chapel to commemorate the Etonians who fell in the Crimean campaign, 1854-5.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Alice, paid a visit at Aldershot. On arriving at the North Camp her Majesty was received by Lieutenant-General Knollys, commanding the division; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General; and the Staff of the Camp. Her Majesty reviewed the division, which was formed in line on the parade of the North Camp. The troops received the Queen with a Royal salute, and marched past. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were on horseback. At the conclusion of the marching past her Majesty drove to the permanent barracks, and inspected some of the rooms and the Riding School, and then went to the Pavilion. At half-past three the Queen and Royal party left the Pavilion for Windsor Castle. The following visitors arrived on Saturday:—The Lord Chancellor and Lady Stratheden, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Dunmore and Lady Susan Murray, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The visitors staying in the castle were also present. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Prince Frederick William paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal; and the Prince Consort came to London, visiting first the studio of Mr. Theed, the sculptor, and afterwards the South Kensington Museum, returning to Windsor Castle in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the Queen visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, and afterwards held a Privy Council. In the afternoon the following visitors arrived:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Countess of Elgin. The Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Elgin remained at the castle after attending the Council held by her Majesty. Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia went to Oxford, and visited the Prince of Wales.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Frederick William of Prussia and the Duchess d'Aumale, walked through the Home Park to Frogmore and visited the Duchess of Kent. In the evening the Royal dinner party included Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Colonel the Hon. H. Percy (commanding officer 2d battalion Grenadier Guards), and Lieutenant-General Knollys. After dinner a second dramatic performance took place in St. George's Hall.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort came to London and presided at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Lord Byron and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Cremorne and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The Court is expected to leave town for Osborne on Monday next.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Present:—the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,

the Earl of Elgin, Sir George Grey, the Earl of St. Germans, and Viscount Sydney. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 15th of December, to Tuesday, the 24th of January; and a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on that day.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, his Grace took the customary oath.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. Sir A. C. Magenis had also an audience of the Queen.

COURT THEATRICALS.

On Wednesday evening the second Royal dramatic performance took place at Windsor Castle. The play selected was Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

Shortly after eight o'clock the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the dinner company, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered St. George's Hall, when the performances commenced.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations:—The Belgian Minister, Madame van de Weyer, Mr. B. and Miss van de Weyer, Lord Charles Bruce, the Hon. and Rev. E. Moore, Mrs. and the Misses Moore, the Provost of Eton, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Goodford, the Rev. W. Canning, Mr. W. Vansittart, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Knollys, Mr. and Miss Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grenfell, Lady Elizabeth Bullock, the Hon. Mary Bullock, Colonel and Mrs. R. Howard Vyse, Colonel Parker (commanding officer); Lieutenant Wilson Patten and Lieutenant the Hon. Seymour Egerton, 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Wallace, Bart., and Lieutenant Norton, 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards; Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Francis Baillie, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Miss Emily Wood, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps, Miss Phipps, Colonel the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Miss Hood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood, Mr. and Miss Wood, Colonel E. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, Miss Seymour, Admiral Sir George and Lady Seymour, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lady W. Osborne, Miss A. Grosvenor, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Sir George and Lady Couper, Miss and Mr. R. Couper, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Mr. Glover.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia will take their departure from Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday) on their return to Berlin.

The Baroness Brunow had an assembly on Thursday evening at Chesham House.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have left St. James's-square for Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly this evening (Saturday).

Lord Brougham is expected in town from Brougham Hall. The noble and learned Lord will make a brief sojourn in London on his way to his chateau at Cannes.

Lord and Lady Aveland have been entertaining a succession of company at Normanton Park during the past fortnight.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Major-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, brother of the Earl of Ashburnham, and the Hon. Miss Foley, daughter of the Dowager Lady Foley, and sister of the present peer.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived in town from Pynes, Devon, where they have been on a visit to Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the Right Honourable John Earl of Westmoreland, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.H., were proved in London, in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 26th of November, by the Right Hon. Priscilla Annie, Dowager Countess of Westmoreland, the sole executrix. The personality was sworn under £100,000. The title and estates descend to the fourth, being the eldest, surviving son of the late Earl, heretofore Lord Burghersh, now the Right Hon. Francis William Henry, twelfth Earl of Westmoreland. The will was made in 1842. His Lordship has devised and bequeathed all his disposable estates, manors, townships, villages, and parishes in Yorkshire to his Countess, and leaves her the residue of all other his estates, real and personal, absolutely. His Lordship, in his codicil, dated the 12th of April, 1855, at Vienna, has bequeathed a sum of £17,000 in the Bank of England standing in the name of the Countess, together with any money due to her from the effects of her late mother, the Countess of Mornington, to be divided, at the decease of his wife, the Countess of Westmoreland, into three parts: two-thirds he leaves to his youngest son, the Hon. Julian Henry Charles Fane, Secretary of Legation at Vienna; and the other third to his daughter, the Hon. Lady Rose Sophia May Fane; and bequeaths to his said son Julian a legacy of £2500, which bequests are to be over and above any money that may be coming to his said younger son and daughter by any settlement or provision.

The will of Lieutenant-General Griffith George Lewis, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, was proved in London by his relict and Captain Robert Mascio Taylor, the joint executors. He has left the whole of his property to his wife for her own use absolutely.

The will of the Reverend Charles Wesley, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 25th of November, by his son-in-law, William Dennis, Esq., and R. J. Ashton, Esq., the executors. The personality £2000. He leaves a legacy of £200 to his daughter Maria, wife of the said W. Dennis, and bequeaths all the rest of his property equally between his wife and daughter Eliza. The will is dated 26th of May, 1859, and was witnessed by Francis Lingard, Sergeant of the Vestry, Chapel Royal, and Frederick Lingard, Attendant, British Museum.

The will and codicil of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart., C.B., of Dunstable House, Richmond, Surrey, was proved in London by his son, the Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, Bart., M.A., one of the executors, power being reserved to Lady Louisa Baker, the relict, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £8000. The will bears date the 23rd of February, 1858, and the codicil the 22nd of September, 1859. He bequeaths his estates to his wife for her life, and the principal part thereof at her decease he leaves to his eldest son, and a certain portion to his younger son, Onslow Loraine Baker. He leaves the silver Wilkes vase, and paintings of Mr. Wilkes and his daughter by Zoffany, to his eldest son as heirlooms; he bequeaths his furniture, books, and all his plate not having his crest to his wife absolutely, and all such plate having his crest he leaves to eldest son after her decease. The residue of his property, money, and effects he leaves to his wife for her own use absolutely.

The personality in General Eyre's will was sworn under £7000, not £70,000, as erroneously stated last week.

ROYAL SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday, at the court-house, Crane-court, Fleet-street.—Sir J. Heron Maxwell in the chair. Dr. Dundas Thompson, of York-terrace, Regent's Park, was elected one of the physicians to the corporation, in the room of Dr. Scott, of Stratton-street, deceased. The various officers were re-elected, and a resolution for examining the children, as at other similar institutions was adopted.—The 15th anniversary festival was held in the evening at the London Tavern.—The Right Hon. Lord Elcho, M.P., presiding, and Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., occupying the vice-chair. About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a very excellent dinner in the large room, which was decorated with flags and banners. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Scottish Hospital," paid a high compliment to Major Adair, the secretary, and to the managing committee of the Institution, for the able and efficient manner in which they had conducted its affairs. A liberal subscription was entered into by the guests [on behalf of the charity during the dinner. The musical accompaniments included the youthful band of the Caledonian Asylum, who played several favourite Scotch airs in a very skilful and effective manner.

PROCLAMATION OF AN ORANGE CHIEF.—The Basutu Chief Mosheh has issued a proclamation in reference to trade with his people. The notice is to the following effect:—"I, Mosheh, write for any trader, whoever he may be, already in my land, and for any who may come to trade with the Basutus; my word is this:—Trade to me and to my tribe is a good thing; I wish to promote it. Any trader who wishes to establish a shop must first obtain permission from me. Should he build a house, I grant him no right to sell it. Further, I do not grant him liberty to plough the fields, but only to plant a small vegetable garden. The trader who fancies that the place he is sojourning in belongs to him must dismiss the thought; if not, he is to quit; for there is no place belonging to the whites in my land, and I have granted no white man a place, either by word or by writing. Further, any trader who leaves a debt from whence he comes, and he who contracts any whilst in my land, and such debt, if brought to me, I will inquire into, in our Court of Justice, that I may settle it; and the debt will be paid in the manner the Basutus pay their debts. But the surer is to appear before me, and the debtor likewise, that justice may be done. Further, the law that I issued on the 8th day of November, 1854, I renew this day, that people may be reminded of it and conform themselves to it. The law runs as follows:—"The brandy of the whites was unknown to Matie and to Motomi, and to the ancestors of the tribe as far as Monaheng. And Mokachane has attained to an old age, drinking only milk and water, for intoxicating drinks do not become a good thing. Drink brings in contention; it deviates the judgment; it cannot uphold the town. The brandy of the whites is fire. Therefore, let it be known that it is not lawful to sell it among the Basutus; and any man who brings it, whether he be black or white, to sell it in the tribe, exposes himself to its being spilled on the ground. And that is all.—I am, MOSHEH, (his mark), Chief of the Basutus."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The playbill announcing that the curtain of the St. Stephen's Theatre will rise on a certain day has been *affiche*, and though, in theatrical parlance, we must "for particulars see Small Bills," we presume the great production of the season, *Reform*, will speedily be "underlined." In other words, Parliament is summoned by the *Gazette* to meet on the 24th of January for the dispatch of business—about a week earlier than usual. By that time it may be expected that the European Congress, which has been duly invited to assemble will be in full action, or may even have disposed of the greater questions before it. Suggestion has been made, and it may have been grounded on demi-official hints, that the person to represent England at this Congress is the terrible Palmerston, feared by Continental despots. The awful mess into which the present Foreign Secretary got himself at Vienna when he was last sent out would certainly make us uncomfortable to think that Lord John Russell should be sent to meet the astute diplomatists of the Continent, and there is no other nobleman—if nobleman the Envoy must be—of sufficient weight to be a satisfactory representative of England. Lord Palmerston, who is a Gallo in his caring for very few things, and who would probably meet finesse with gentlemanly audacity, would be, whether successful or not, the man whom the country would prefer as its champion; and, as he has spoken like an Englishman about Italian liberty, there is no reason to suppose that the cause would not be safe in his adroit hands.

From Italy herself there is not much heard; but an Irish journal states that a most "momentous" document, a holograph letter from his Holiness the Pope to the faithful Hibernians, has been received, and the contents are so appalling that the *Freeman's Journal* cannot think of revealing what they are until the world has been more prepared for the disclosure. What the Pope has to say to the Irish which his Holiness will not say to the French, his protectors, or the Austrians, his neighbours, is, of course, a mystery; but perhaps the letter is to request Archbishop M'Hale to look out lodgings for him in Dublin, and as far from the statue of King William III. as is practicable. If so, London will be grieved, as there had been a hope that his Holiness would abandon the Catacomb idea for that of the Clarendon, where he would be much more comfortable, especially as deviled bones are much better than dusty ones.

The most important social event of the week is an Imperial edict. But it does not proceed from the master of France, but from its beautiful and gentle mistress, the Empress Eugenie. Through a distinguished lady, whose name is appended to the last law of fashions, the Countess de Renneville, the Sovereign who brought crinoline into favour has signified her command that crinoline shall be discontinued. The only thing to be feared is that the antagonistic spirit which the rifle movement has diffused throughout male bosoms will be found to inspire the gentler sex in England, and, rather than be dictated to by a French Sovereign, they will "lengthen their cords and strengthen their (steel) stakes." But, on the whole, the news may be considered satisfactory, especially for gentlemen who have to ride in railway carriages with underbred women.

Dr. Smethurst is at length disposed of. He has been found guilty of bigamy, and of what may be called perjury (though it is never called so when young lovers, in haste to be wedded, swear that they are as old as they wish to be), and Baron Bramwell, premising that he had nothing to do with previous questions, though a pardon meant only that there was not evidence to convict, sentenced the doctor to one year of hard labour, a much heavier sentence than is usually awarded, and one which appropriately closes an enormous judicial muddle by a punishment inappropriate to the case. The sister of the second wife was called to give evidence, and took the opportunity of reaffirming her conviction of the prisoner's guilt, terming the handwriting in the marriage register to be that of her murdered sister. So ends the history of a *cause célèbre*. At the same sessions the wretch of a woman who murdered a poor little child by suspending it from a bedstead with its head hanging down, and kept it in that position during the night, received, not the sentence which the public would gladly have seen awarded—namely, the heaviest known to the law—but one which is no light one. Ten years of penal servitude in the prime of life is not a punishment of a very mild form. The brutality, especially in the way of chastisement, to which young children are exposed at the hands of the lower classes is notorious, and severe examples are required, in some degree, to protect the helpless.

Mr. Thwaites's parliament has got itself into exceedingly hot water. A huge blunder, involving money to the amount of a quarter of a million, is said to have found its way into the sewage contracts, while the small orators have been diverting themselves with chattering and squabbling, and standing on their dignity as opposed to that of mere vestries. We presume that the mistake, having been discovered, is capable of rectification; and it is to be hoped that no unkind use will be made of the fact by those who do not agree with Mr. Bright that the representation of England should be assimilated as much as possible to the municipal form, as these very persons who were going to throw a quarter of a million of sovereigns down a sewer are exact types of the class that would be elected to deal with the national finances if Mr. Bright's plan were carried into effect. The people who elected such "men of business" also may take a hint—if they can do no better for themselves, what can they do for John Bull generally?

A monarch who is sometimes confounded by the less-informed with another potentate, known in song as Hokee-Pokee-Wankee-Fum, has been indulging in a singular freak. The King of the Sandwich Islands, being dissatisfied with the calligraphy of his private secretary, took very direct means of signifying his displeasure by firing a pistol at that unfortunate official. It was thought that his Majesty would have to resign, as it is difficult to carry on even a dingy government under such terrorism. Even the King of Naples does not shoot his secretaries.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a proclamation by her Majesty proroguing Parliament from the 15th of December to Tuesday, the 24th of January, on which day it will be held for the dispatch of "divers urgent and important affairs."

The Ballot Society, after agitating the provinces, are about to open a campaign in the metropolis. The large Hall of the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, is engaged for the evening of Wednesday, 7th of December, when the "Nestor of Free Trade," Major-General Perreux Thompson, and his namesake Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Roupell, M.P., are announced amongst the speakers, and the Parliamentary leader of the Ballot, Mr. Berkeley, M.P., will take the chair.

The Government has authorised Sir W. Codrington to give temporary assistance to the refugees from Morocco, at Gibraltar, by affording them a bread ration from the commissariat. The French Government will receive into Algeria those who wish to go there.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Ragged and Industrial School was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Manchester Townhall. Lord Stanley, M.P., presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length on the importance of, and the great benefits resulting from, the Ragged-school movement.



Das Lied von der Glocke.

SCHILLER'S "SONG OF THE BELL," FROM AN ENGRAVING PUBLISHED BY HERR PAYNE, OF LEIPZIG.

SCHILLER'S "SONG OF THE BELL."

Schiller's genius was ever at work for the good of humanity; whenever he could inculcate a virtue, or advocate a principle of truth, he never missed the occasion. He has left us, beyond the dramatic writings cited above, a number of songs, variously descriptive and of the highest moral tendency: two of the most remarkable of these are the "Lied an die Freunde" and "Das Lied von der Glocke" (the "Ode to Joy" and "The Song of the Bell"). We have much pleasure in reproducing the beautiful engraving illustrative of the latter song, which we are enabled to do by the kind permission of Mr. Payne, the eminent printer at Leipzig. The wildly expressive force of the original German, every syllable of which seems purposely adapted to convey the idea of the action going on, and the sentiment wished to be conveyed, it is almost impossible to translate into another language. We cannot refrain, however, from citing a few extracts from a very clever translation by the late J. H. Merriam, Esq., which conveys as good an idea of the subject of the "song" as it is possible to do in English. "The Song of the Bell" is a moving description of the process employed in casting and beating a bell; and between each of the verses we have selected its various applications in the life of man, woman, or child—very related in all sorts of measures, admirably adapted to the subject under poetical treatment. We enjoin the regular stanza of the song relating to the bell-casting, which may prove useful and instructive in these days of Big Ben failures: for the more elaborate descriptions of the scenes represented in the familiar details of our Engraving we refer to Mr.

Merriam's translation of the *Lied*, which has been published apart, with the German text opposite, by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

EXTRACT FROM "THE SONG OF THE BELL."

In the deep earth, fasten'd well,
Of iron below the mouldy stone,
Today we ours to cast the bell!
Brick, commoner I ply your ready hands
From the burning brow
Must the sweat-drops flow,
Our work, the master's skill may prove,
But the blessing from above.

Splitters of the pine-tree take,
But well-season'd be they, so
That more force the impetuous flake
Through the native furnace flow.
Quickly bring the tin,
Let the bell's thick grove be
Sifted to a just consistency.

Robbing while the ingredients thicken,
And the molten masses glow,
Now, our foundry task to cloven,
In the chymic sash throw!
But from scum let be,
The heaving mixture free;
Be the metal, bright and pure,
Will a clearer tone ensue.

Now the pipes embrown'd are seething,
Let us seize the moment time!
As the smelting quite his schooling,
When he leaves the vapor chain;
When the steam appears,
Then from below them
Let each be free, like bird on tree;
The master still must burden'd be.

Break we now the mouldy summer,
Break the purpose and is won;
While we gaze in joyful wonder
At the work our hands have done,
Now the hammer-avey!
Till the great gives way;
Must the form in pieces fly.

Now the ore is deep in clay—
Now the molten bath drunk its fill;
Till it well come forth today!
Well reward our toil and skill!
Should the foundry bell?
Ah! while most we here, believe,
Machief is at hand to strike.

Heaven the work hath prosper'd well!
See the straighten's golden gleam,
Bright and polished from the shell!
The metal burn'd shade its bloom
From helm to crown it dances,
Like the sun's bright gleam;
And, trophies on the emblem'd shield
Just tribute to the founder yield.

Now, with the strength of rope,
At our bell be hoisted high,
Whence it will fall our hope,
Responding well full our hope,
"Pull away!" pull away!
It moves with steady sway!
"Up to our sky!" be the cheer;
"Down!" be its earliest accents cheer.

In all parts of Europe the weather of the 10th of November was particularly so. The sun shone brightly on the decorations and trade societies who early through the streets to holiday attire to take their part in the proceedings of the day. The great musterplace was the well-known Unter den Linden, whether the various bodies proceeded, headed by bands of music, and with a great display of banners and the insignia of the various trades and professions. This place was profusely decorated, and opposite the Royal

Theatre (Schauspielhaus), where the first stone of the monument to Schiller was to be laid, the spot was marked out with special splendour. As will be seen in our Engraving, a tribune for the honoured guests was erected in front of the stage of the theatre, and raised seats were provided on both sides of the Platz for the municipal officers, the festival committee, and the deputations from the scholastic bodies, the universities, the academy, &c. Soon after ten o'clock the seats began to be filled; at eleven the Masters were in their places, headed by the President of the Council, and the Prince of Hohenzollern; and with them were many general officers, shortly afterwards the sounds of military music announced the approach of the different city corporations from Unter den Linden. The band of the Burgbar Little Chieftain headed the procession, followed by the different deputations, amongst whom were placed at intervals the bands of the cavalry and infantry, the whole forming a very imposing spectacle. As soon as these arrivals were ranged in order in their respective positions the Court equipages came in sight; and almost immediately the Prince Regent, Prince and Princess Charles, and Prince Albert, Alabert, and George appeared at the windows of the official residence of the President of Maritime Affairs, opposite the spot where the monument was to be laid. The ceremony began with the song from Schiller's adaptation of "Macbeth," "Vorschuenden in die Finstern Nacht" ("The dreary night has disappeared"), which was very effectively sung by the chorists, accompanied by the bands. The Lord Burgomaster of Berlin, Herr Krausnick, then ascended a tribune and made an appropriate address, reminding the assembly that on that day three of Germany's greatest men—Luther, Schiller, and Schopenhauer—had first seen the light. After this address Krausnick

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THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT BERLIN.

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read the proclamation for the erection of the statue. Beneath the stone was placed a box containing several new Prussian coins, a medal struck in honour of Schiller, a Blucher medal, a Reformation medal, Berlin newspapers, &c. The act of laying the stone next followed. The first three blows of the hammer were given by the head Burgomaster, and the work was completed by the Ministers of State. During this operation the choristers executed a song in honour of Schiller. Dr. Sydow then ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech of a religious tendency, and yet reminding his hearers of the influence exercised by Schiller on his fellow-countrymen and on the German literature and language; after which a verse of the poet's "Ode to Joy" was sung by the assembled masses; and as soon as the last notes of the song had died off a loud shout in honour of "SCHILLER!" burst from the mouths of all present, and the morning part of the Berlin rejoicings was at an end, the different deputations regaining their quarters after having respectfully defiled before the spot where the stone had been laid. The proceedings passed off without accident, and to the entire satisfaction of every one.

The most simple, but not the least impressive festival in honour of Schiller was celebrated by the Swiss cantons of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. The representatives of the three "Ur-Cantons" met on the 11th inst., at noon, on the Grütli, and there, after they had shaken hands and sung in chorus "Wir wollen sein ein einzig Volk von Brüdern" (We will be one people brethren), the Landammann of Schwytz proposed that, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Schiller, a bronze plate, with the following inscription, should be let into the face of the Grütli:—"The Ur-Cantons to the immortal author of 'Tell,' on his hundredth birthday." The "Grütli" (Grütli) has already been purchased.

In the memoir of Schiller which appeared in this Journal last week the writer made a serious mistake, stating that the poet was never married. Schiller was married, in 1790, to Charlotte von Lengefeld, and, dying in 1805, left her a widow, with two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, married to Count Pleichen Russwurm, is still living.

MUSIC.

At the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA "The Rose of Castille" was performed on Monday for the first time this season, and its reception showed that it had not lost its popularity—a popularity which it well deserves; for it must be regarded as one of Balfe's best productions. The subject is gay and lively, and the plot, though very improbable, is both interesting and amusing. In the cast there were two important changes from that of last season: the part of *Don Pedro* was performed by Mr. Santley, and *Donna Carmen* by Miss Thirlwall. Santley looked the part well, acted with ease and spirit, and sang admirably. Miss Thirlwall is a great acquisition to the theatre. She is handsome and agreeable, is an intelligent actress, and her attainments as a singer are considerable. As a second donna it would be difficult to find a more valuable performer. Miss Louisa Pyne appeared to have quite recovered from her severe illness, and was in full possession of her brilliant vocal powers; and there is no character in which Mr. Harrison appears to greater advantage, both as an actor and a singer, than that of the princely Muleter. The house was crowded, and the performance was heartily applauded. "The Crown Diamonds" was performed on Wednesday, also for the first time this season. The principal performers were nearly the same as last season, the only change of importance being in the part of *Diana de Monte Mayer*, which was sustained very agreeably by Miss Thirlwall. Miss Louisa Pyne, in the character of *Caterina*, the disguised Queen, frequently roused the audience to enthusiasm by her marvellous powers of voice and execution. She was well seconded by Mr. Harrison in the character of the young nobleman, *Don Henrique*; and Mr. Honey's grotesque humour in the part of the foolish old courtier proved very amusing. On the whole, this most charming of comic operas has never been so completely got up and performed in England as it now is at this theatre. "Dinorah" continues to be given once or twice a week, alternating with the pieces above mentioned, and with Balfe's "Satanella." Mr. Alfred Mellon's new operetta, "Victorine" (founded on the famous old Adelphi melodrama of that title), is about to be produced forthwith.

The AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY commenced their fourteenth season on Monday evening with an excellent concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. This society, as our musical readers are aware, is a somewhat aristocratic body, its members belonging to our fashionable circles, and some of them being men of rank and title. They form a large and powerful orchestra, complete in all its parts, and directed by Mr. Henry Leslie, who, though himself an amateur, is one of our most accomplished and eminent musicians. Under his direction they have attained a considerable degree of discipline, and are able to perform the orchestral works of the great masters with no small precision and effect, though it cannot be said that they have acquired the smoothness and delicacy of a well-trained professional band. Their principal achievement on Monday evening was Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony, an arduous task, of which they acquitted themselves with honour. There was some good vocal music; in particular a MS. song, composed by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, and sung by Miss Dolby, did credit to the talent of the noble amateur; and another song, called "Broken Vows," also sung by Miss Dolby, did honour to its rising young composer, Mr. Francesco Barger. The concert was fully and, we need scarcely add, fashionably attended.

A series of PROMENADE CONCERTS, in imitation of those of Julien—who, it would seem, has left England not to return—has been begun at Drury-lane Theatre. We do not know who are the projectors; but the performances are very good, and promise to be successful. The orchestra is that of the Crystal Palace, under its able conductor, Mr. Manns; and the plan of the concerts and the whole arrangements of the entertainment are precisely similar to those of Julien. On Saturday last, the opening night, the first part of the concert was selected from the works of Mendelssohn; it included his Italian symphony, his violin concerto (played by Wieniawski), the instrumental music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and his song, "Beautiful May," sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington. The second part was miscellaneous, and, among other pleasant things, included "The Rifleman's March," a spirited composition of Mr. Manns'; and a selection from Weber's charming opera of "Preciosa." On Wednesday evening, the "classical" portion of the concert was taken from the works of Weber, and included two of his finest overtures, the "Freischütz" and "Oberon," his "Invitation à la Valse," as arranged for the full orchestra by Berlioz; and the celebrated "Concert-Stück," which was played in a most masterly and effective style by our admirable pianist, Herr Pauer. Several of Weber's vocal pieces were sung by Miss Dolby and Miss Clari Fraser. On both occasions the theatre was crowded by most attentive and orderly audiences; and such, we understand, has been the case every night.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The direction of this theatre having been undertaken by Madame Celeste is the most noteworthy circumstance of the week. Her management has commenced with her usual vigour. The interior of the house has received improvement, and several alterations for the better have been effected. Backs have been added to the pit seats, and both have been covered with leather. Increased space has been given to the dress circle, which has undergone complete rearrangement. On Monday the house opened with a new play, previous to which Madame Celeste addressed the audience. In this she told them that in her selection of new pieces her preference would be given to original English dramas, a statement which was much applauded. The new play actually produced, however, was not of that class, called "Paris and Pleasure; or, Home and Happiness." It was taken by Mr. Selby from a French drama, entitled "Les Enfers de Paris;" but the adapter has added to it several original scenes. It is in four acts, and Madame Celeste performs in it no fewer than "eight single characters rolled into one." She appears as *Mlle. Champfleure*, an actress, who successively assumes several disguises in order to protect two provincial acquaintances, lovers of her sisters, two village girls, from the snares of Parisian society. The two gentlemen, *George Kerven* and *Jolicoeur Desgenais*, were represented by Mr. F. Villiers and Mr. Walter

Lacy. The scene opens in the Café Anglais, with groups in carnival dresses, and the two country dupes committing all manner of extravagances. *Mlle. Champfleure* appears amongst them as Diabolus, attired in modern costume, with minute horns as ornaments on the head, and does her best to frighten them out of their intended courses, but in vain. They proceed from bad to worse, and become the prey of sharpers, until at length they get safely lodged in the prison of Clichy, from which they are ultimately rescued by the benevolent artiste. Madame Celeste played with great spirit and vigour; and may be said with truth to have achieved a triumph. Mr. Lacy acted well. Praise must be awarded to Miss Kate Saville for her clever impersonation of a *Mlle. Carmen*, a fair temptress of *George Kerven*. The two village girls, *Madeline Champi* and *Tranquette Champi*, were pleasingly represented by Miss Hudspeth and Miss Julia St. George. The new drama is perhaps a little too long; but its success was unquestionable.

OLYMPIC.—"A Base Impostor" is the title of a new piece produced on Monday. It has been adapted by Mr. Horace Wigan from the French drama named "La Contre Basse." Mr. Wigan plays the hero himself—a French gentleman who professes to play on the double bass. His huge violoncello-case is empty, having been used merely to convey a lover, a young musician, into the house; but that house happens to contain a violoncello, and escape for the Frenchman is impossible. The amorous youth, however, is in the adjoining apartment; and, while the Frenchman draws his bow across the strings, plays the tune in his place of refuge. Ultimately, the trick is discovered; but the musician's skill prevails, and he is permitted to win the lady's hand. The success of the piece depends on Mr. Wigan's admirable interpretation of the Frenchman.

STRAND.—Mr. A. C. Troughton has given another piece to these boards. It is entitled "Shameful Behaviour." The little drama is intended as a lesson to coquettes. *Mrs. Airey*, a widow (Miss M. Oliver), delights in a number of suitors. *Henry Vernon* (Mr. Swanborough) undertakes the task of bringing her to her senses, and succeeds. There is also a Frenchman, capably played by Mr. H. J. Turner, who brings out the extravagance of the character with great spirit and skill. The play is indebted to its admirable performance for its success.

PRINCESS.—"Home Truths," produced on Wednesday, is an adaptation by Mr. Reynoldson of the "Gabrielle" of M. Augier. It is an attempt to restore a moral tone to the French stage by treating the marriage obligation with due respect. This is, in fact, the real gist of the plot, which presents to us two barristers, one married and the other unmarried. The latter, in wanton indolence, has prevailed so far on the good opinion of the wife of the former that their position becomes dangerous; when the husband, Mr. Vaughan (Mr. G. Melville), is made aware of the peril in a curious way. His uncle, *Saffron* (Mr. F. Matthews), being jealous of the young gentleman in question, consults Vaughan on the subject of his aunt. Convinced of his friend's truth, Vaughan proposes that they should overhear, in another apartment, the conversation between the young man, Mr. Beaumont (Mr. Shore), and the lady (Miss C. Leclercq), when the real state of the case is discovered. Much is made by the dramatist of the way in which the tables are turned. The nephew and the uncle change places—the former needing consolation, and the latter disposed to rejoicing. Vaughan resolves to act generously, and, for the purpose of getting rid of his inconvenient friend, obtains for him an appointment of £800 a year, which the latter declines to accept, confessing that he is about to elope with a married lady, but concealing the name. Whereupon Vaughan paints to him the misery which he is about to bring upon himself in terms so true as well as eloquent that he produces conviction and repentance, and Beaumont flees the place for ever. The piece has merit as a drama, as well as a moral lesson; it was adequately performed, and quite successful.

SURREY.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Othello" was performed to a full house. The Moor of Mr. Creswick is certainly one of his best assumptions, and he played it with a discrimination and energy which was deservedly applauded. The part of *Emelia* was confided to Miss Edith Heraud. Her judgment and intellectual force were never more clearly manifested. She grew on the house, winning on their favour gradually, until the plaudits were repeated more frequently than we have known to be usual with this character. Mr. Basil Potter's *Iago* was free and easy, not wanting in point, and in all respects highly satisfactory. The performance altogether met with extraordinary success.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RECENT letters from India describe the finish for the Grand Steeple-chase, in the beautiful valley of the Dhoon, between Messrs. Wilkin (of the 7th Hussars) and Gough (of the 1st Bengal Light Infantry); but in England the taste for the sport seems so dead that, if some more fixtures are not made, there will be a blank seven weeks for speculators. Still, with such a bevy of cracks in the Derby betting, "The Corner" ought never to be dull, especially as some very heavy commissions remain still unexecuted. Umpire is said to be turned out in a Newmarket paddock by day and to be taken in at night; and the reports about Buccaneer having been blistered are flatly contradicted. From some very carefully-collated tables in the *Life* we find that Sir Joseph Hawley heads the list of winnings, with £11,162; while Mr. Ten Broek is fourth, with £7,127½; and Lord Glasgow seventh, with £5245. Thormanby's £2595 is the largest amount credited to any two-year-old. Thirty-two yearlings have gone up to John Scott's (who is not badly off for Derby favourites with The Wizard and The Drone, both scions of great double-event winners), and of these five belong to Lord Exeter and two to Lord Derby. Lord of the Isles and Rifleman are the only sires of particular note who have to give us the first taste of their quality next year; and we hear that the foreigners are looking after one of our "blue-ribbon" holders, and mean business if possible. We are informed that there is no truth whatever in the report which has placed St. Lawrence in a London cab, and that the only ground for it was that he stopped one night after his purchase at Tattersall's in the stable of a Marylebone cab-proprietor before being sent off to the neighbourhood of Market Harborough. The subscription for Bumby, the jockey, whose hand was so severely injured, has already reached £500—the largest sum ever got together in a similar case—and all the books are not yet sent in. When a lad, in Robert Heseltine's stable, he won the Chester Cup on Alice Hawthorne; and he wound up his winning career on Napoleon in the Great Yorkshire Stakes.

Mr. Tailby's hounds have been having some very brilliant sport. On November 21 they had a racing nineteen minutes from Walton Holt, with a kill, in the Pytcheley country; and on the 22nd an excellent run of 3h. 15m. from Marlinthorpe Gorse, by Prior's Coppice, Langham, and Burley Park, and killing him on the railway at Egleton. Wardley Wood produced a stout fox on Saturday, November 26, which was run into after 1h. 45m. We regret much to hear that Woodcock, the first whip to the Pytcheley, died a few days since, of typhus fever, caught while cub-hunting at the Brigstocke kennels. He was only forty-two, and has left a family of six children quite unprovided; but a subscription has been opened for them in the hunt, of which for several seasons he had been a most efficient servant. Fox, the second whip, has also been attacked, but he has recovered, and is out with the hounds once more.

The reports of Mr. Granley Berkeley's prowess in the Far West are most favourable. "On the first day's buffalo hunt he had the 'buck avenue,' and missed fire every time, but he daily improved, and soon showed himself a good hunter and fair sportsman—for a foreigner!" However, the *St. Louis Republican* is not so niggardly in its compliments as it proceeds; and, after declaring how twenty-nine noble buffaloes fell, it adds, "They killed a variety of smaller game, at which 'my Lord' seemed more at home; when it came to feathered game, birds on the wing, &c., he surpassed every one else. His fondness for sport is only equalled by his energy and endurance. John Cantrell, the guide of the excursion, says that the old Englishman can hunt on foot or on horseback, without eating or drinking." Mr. Berkeley delivered a lecture at St. Joseph's on Tuesday, October the 25th, and is to detail his adventures in the *Field* on his return.

The coursers are still untroubled with thoughts of frost. Thorney Club (O), Lanark, Sudbury, Bridekirk, Long Horsley, and Brough, are all fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Spelthorne Club for Friday and Saturday.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

If, as some assert, old authors are going down or stepping even one step higher on the ladder of fame, new authors are undoubtedly getting up. Murray, Mudie, and McClintock have done the trick this year for the season of publishers. Mr. Murray, most deservedly, has had a very fine sale (his annual Albemarle-street sale). New and well-selected books went off under Mr. Hodgson's well-balanced hammer in large numbers and at bill prices of a very short date. "The Franklin Diary" will be read with interest; Murray will gain, Mudie will gain, McClintock will gain, and the public will gain.

Macmillan's Magazine will take a firm root in the current literature of the day. The editor, a real Scot in heart, will continue to do what he is now doing—his work well. There is a manliness about Macmillan's Magazine (thanks to David Masson, its editor) which cannot but contribute a heathery and healthy tone to the literature of the hour.

The death of Mountstuart Elphinstone some few days past we cannot pass over without comment. He lived to survive the Chantrey whose skill in sculpture was worthily and happily applied in erecting a living statue to a living man. It has seldom been the lot of poor human frailty to have an honour of the kind conferred. Kings and Queens, it is true, have had it; the "great Duke" of our day received the false idolatry in his lifetime in more than one shape and in more than one material. Some half-century ago India erected a statue from the cunning chisel of Chantrey to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Elphinstone was a great man, and he well deserved the Chantrey statue, and the manly tears of the wise and the good when told that he was no more. Toll for the good, the wise, and the brave—the good, the wise, and the brave that are no more. Toll for Elphinstone.

We passed the other day, in the company of a full-dressed Royal Academician and of an under-dressed Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts in England, a very pleasant afternoon in that place of western London so pleasant to the Prince Consort, so disagreeable to the Commons, as led by my Lord Elcho. We were at a private view—at something the public has not yet seen, and will see soon with very great satisfaction. All that England as a nation possesses, by purchase or by gift, of our island school of art will, in a week from this, be open to the people. Our little purchases, our noble donations, our still nobler bequests, will very soon be open in admirably-lighted galleries to the world at large. What the nation bought of Angerstein, what Beaumont gave, what Vernon gave in his lifetime, what Mr. Sheepshanks gave in his lifetime (he is happily still alive), and what Jacob Bell and others so munificently bequeathed, will be seen together, and for the first time. While stepping from one well-lighted saloon to another, lost in admiration, one contrasts the national collection of the works of English artists with the impromptu exhibition at Manchester a few years back. With of course a very few bright exceptions, Manchester has the best of it. Our National Gallery is singularly deficient in the best specimens, and in many instances of any specimen of the English school of art. Hogarth is happily represented; Wilkie is well represented; Landseer is on his throne; Leslie and Mulready are seen to absolute perfection; Turner is overdone *usque ad*; Constable could not appear to greater advantage; Richard Wilson tells to noble advantage; Sir Joshua is seen to a little disadvantage—we have nothing of the three generations of English female beauty perpetuated by his pencil. Of Zoffany we have nothing. My Lord Carlisle, give the nation a Zoffany, and we will give you a Leslie or a Landseer in exchange. We have nothing of John Martin, nothing of Haydon, nothing of Nasmyth, nothing of Fuseli, nothing of Morland, nothing of Cotes, nothing of Romney. We have too much of West, who was not devoid of talent in his best moods; nothing of Barry. The vacancies are perfectly confounding. We trust the Prince Consort will take the matter up. Her Majesty might send from its little burial-place in Hampton Court the pink full-length of Fisher the musician—the Gainsborough, to our thinking, better than the better-known "Blue Boy." Do not be angry, my Lord Marquis of Westminster: Gainsborough is not seen to advantage in the National Gallery.

We abbreviate from the forthcoming catalogue of the collection the following account of what the nation has done, and what the nation has received:—

"The British National Gallery of Pictures was founded in 1824, by the purchase of thirty-eight pictures, comprising nine specimens of the British school. This—a portion of the Angerstein collection—was the foundation of the present National Gallery. In 1826 the gallery was increased by the donation of five pictures from Sir George Beaumont; and in 1831 it was enriched by the bequest of the Rev. William Holwell Carr of one English picture. Up to the year 1847, nearly a quarter of a century after its foundation, the National Gallery contained only forty-one pictures of the British school; but on December 22 of that year it was increased by the donation of Robert Vernon, Esq., who presented by deed of gift to the trustees of the National Gallery one hundred and fifty-five pictures by painters of the British school. In 1856 the gallery was further increased by the Turner bequest of about one hundred oil pictures and some thousand drawings and sketches in water colours, &c. The National Gallery British school now contains three hundred and thirty-two pictures by eighty-four masters, all, with the exception of those purchased with the Angerstein collection, presented or bequeathed to the trustees."

We wish the editor of the catalogue had told us, in Christie and Manson language, the money-value of the purchases and the money-value of the gifts and bequests of the 332 pictures of the British school now the property of the nation. The nation has bought nine. The National Gallery—the Gallery of the British school—lives by charity, not by purchase. We must have a vote next year to fill up some of the vacancies. We shall keep our readers alive to a subject in every respect so national.

"De La Rue's Red Letter Diary, and Improved Memorandum Book for 1890," in two sizes, and "Letts's Diary for 1890," in various forms, have just appeared, and must be found of great utility to all engaged in business.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Brunel, held last Saturday, an influential committee was formed for the purpose of taking immediate steps for the erection of a monument to his memory. £500 has already been collected for this object, and it has been determined to limit subscriptions to ten guineas. The monument will, in all probability, be erected either in St. Paul's or in Westminster Abbey.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Vernon and Turner collections and the English portion of the gallery removed from Marlborough House, Pall-mall, to the new building at Kensington Gore are to be opened to the public on Monday, the 12th inst., and to be continued open every succeeding Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday—the other two days of the week, Thursday and Friday, being set apart for students.

THE EXHIBITION OF ROOTS at BIRMINGHAM has assumed a most important character, entries having this year been made by growers in not less than seventeen counties. The improvement in this department of the show may be accounted for by the liberality of Sir John Ratcliff, late Mayor of that town, who, to encourage this description of farm produce, has for the second time generously given two prizes of elegant silver tankards. The roots in competition included the long and globe varieties of mangold-wurzel, swedes, common turnips, and carrots; and the prizes were awarded to Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., and Richard Benyon, Esq., of Eaglefield House, near Reading.

COUNTRY NEWS.

"Serafino Manzano, the Spaniard accused of being the author of the barbarous murder of Anastasia Trowbridge, a woodman's wife, at Ashcombe Wood, Wiltshire, by hawking her head off with a saw, was examined and fully committed for trial at the Hindon petty sessions last week.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last a magnificent iron sailing-vessel, of 1024 tons, builder's measurement, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Vernon and Sons, Brunswick Dock, Liverpool. The operation was successfully performed in the presence of a large number of spectators, the vessel being named the *Astronomer* by Miss Harrison, daughter of one of the principal owners, and is classed A 1 at Lloyd's for twelve years.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.—The students of St. Andrew's University on Thursday week elected Colonel Mure of Caldwell their Rector, that gentleman having a majority of votes over Sir Ralph Anstruther. On the same day the members of the general council elected the Rev. Dr. John Cook an assessor to represent them in the University Court, by a majority of votes over Lord Kinnaird.

The "short-time movement" seems to have attracted the attention of the Perthshire ploughmen. A few days ago a meeting of these men was held at Inchture, when it was seriously resolved to strike unless the farmers agreed to limit the time of working to ten hours a day. They also announced their determination to agitate for a weekly half-holiday, and for the abolition of statute fairs.

A MURDER has been committed at North Nibley, near Dursley, Gloucestershire. On Saturday evening Miss Netham, while sitting in her room, was shot at through the window, the charge entering her breast, and causing instantaneous death. John Sheppard, the son of a farmer, whose address she had rejected, was the murderer; and immediately after having committed the dreadful deed he killed himself.

TESTIMONIALS.—A silver cup and salver, together with a purse of £200, have been presented to Mr. E. T. Way, superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway at Dover, by numerous friends, as an especial mark of respect and esteem. On Tuesday evening the working men of Bath presented to Mr. Phinns, the former member and a defeated candidate at the last election, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, in acknowledgment of his services in the popular cause.

PONTEFRAC ELECTION INQUIRY.—On Wednesday and Thursday (last week) meetings were held at the Rotation Office at the Pontefract Townhall, for the purpose of hearing evidence concerning the last election for that borough. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but it is understood that the object was of a preliminary character, to enable the respective solicitors, by hearing evidence, to agree upon the facts to be submitted to Mr. Justice Coleridge, to whom the decision of the question has been referred by mutual consent.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—Letters containing money and other valuables passing through the Sheffield office having for some time past failed to reach their destination, two officials were last week sent down from St. Martin's-le-Grand, with the view to discover the guilty party. The robbers were soon traced to a stamper named John Holmes, who, when confronted with the charge, pleaded guilty. When searched, he had in his possession a gold watch which had been posted last year in Berkshire for a Sheffield watchmaker. Holmes has been committed for trial.

MR. BASS, M.P. for Derby, had a narrow escape from a shocking death on Wednesday night. He was being driven in his carriage from Burton-on-Trent to his seat, Brykley Lodge, when, in consequence of the dense fog, the coachman missed his way and drove into the canal. The hon. member had some difficulty in getting the carriage door open, but at length he succeeded in extricating himself, and swam across to a boat moored on the opposite side. His valet saved himself in a similar manner, but the coachman retained his seat on the box, endeavouring to keep the horses' heads above water. The horses were got out safely, but the carriage was allowed to remain in the canal for the night.

FATAL COLLIERIES EXPLOSION THROUGH USING NAKED LIGHTS.—Mr. Taylor, Coroner for the honour of Pontefract, held an inquest on Monday evening, at Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, respecting the death of David Beacher. On the 25th ult. Beacher and another man, named Brown, were working together at a bank in the Bull Pit of the Low Laithes Colliery, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Roberts, under the direction of John Noble, the steward. Noble told the men to get the coal until they got to the old works; but he gave no orders about lamps, and they worked with naked candles. Both men placed their candles upon the edge of the solid coal, when the gas from the old workings fired at that of Beacher. The two men were badly burned, but Beacher most severely. A third person, a burier, was also burned. Beacher died from his injuries on Saturday morning last. Verdict, "Accidentally burned."

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—An inquiry took place before the magistrates at Canterbury, on Thursday, into the death of a young man named Cole, who died suddenly on Sunday week, after taking a black draught, purchased at the shop of Mr. Reeve, chemist. An inquest had been held on the body, and a verdict that death had taken place from natural causes was returned. It, however, afterwards transpired that a mistake had been made in mixing the draught, and that one-third of it was liquor opii. Mr. Reeve was fully committed for trial at the next Kent assizes, but admitted to bail. The magistrates, however, expressed themselves satisfied that no act of wilfulness had been proved against Mr. Reeve. Since then, other cases have been reported, and further inquiries will be made. Strange to say, none of the deaths by poison would have been even suspected had not Mr. Reeve, on discovering the mistake, betrayed himself by trying to bribe the police.

THE LOSS OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *Royal Charter* was brought to a close yesterday week. Additional evidence was given as to the strength of the vessel, and it was stated that the iron plates of which the shell was formed were stronger than those usually employed in shipbuilding. The presiding magistrate made a statement which must prove a great relief to poor Captain Taylor's friends—namely, that the rumour that that brave seaman was in a state of intoxication at the time of the disaster had been so thoroughly exploded that he should not even allude to it in his official report. Captain Harris expressed his belief that had the masts been cut away earlier in the night the melancholy loss of life would have been averted; but this, of course, is a point on which nautical men will hold various opinions. Mr. Aspinall, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., mentioned one notable case—that of the *Prince*, off Balaklava—in which, so far as we have been able to learn, the early cutting away of the masts led to the most disastrous results.

HOSTILE ENCOUNTER.—A singular case came before the Petty Sessions Court of Quin (county of Clare) on Wednesday week. It was a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Hugh Singleton, a gentleman of high position in the district, against Lord Dunboyne, and the facts, as sworn to by the complainant, were briefly these:—"Mr. Singleton deposed that while hunting on the 15th of November he rode after the hounds, and happened to pass (his horse being only walking at the time) through the demesne of Lord Dunboyne, who called him a ruffian and a vagabond; gave a sword-cane to one of his labourers, desiring him to knock him (Mr. Singleton) off his horse; presented a revolver at him, and said he would drive one bullet through his head and another through his heart; there were from twenty-five to thirty labourers with Lord Dunboyne at the time. He (Mr. Singleton) got off his horse, and, addressing Lord Dunboyne, said, 'Surely you would not murder an unarmed man? Go in for a second pistol, come outside the gate, and meet me foot.' Lord Dunboyne said he was no gentleman, but a scoundrel and a vagabond; whereupon Mr. Singleton replied, 'Then, send me a message to-night, and I will meet you anywhere you appoint to-morrow.' The magistrates granted informations against Lord Dunboyne for an assault upon Mr. Singleton. The case is to be tried at the next quarter-sessions. A counter-charge preferred by the defendant against the complainant was not pressed.

COLLISION IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE.—A very serious accident, attended with lamentable consequences, happened at midnight on Monday off Holy Island, in the Firth of Clyde. The screw-steamer *Eagle*, 220 tons, belonging to Messrs. MacConnell and Laird, 133, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, left the Broomielaw on Monday at five o'clock with a general cargo, and having on board fifty steerage passengers, four cabin, a crew of twenty-four men, and a number of sheep. Her destination was Portrush and Londonderry. The vessel remained a short time at Greenock, which she left between seven and eight o'clock. The night was fine at first, but became afterwards squally, mixed with showers. Everything proceeded well till about midnight; and when the vessel was off Holy Island, and just in the midst of a squall and a shower of rain, a sailing-vessel was discovered, with lights, on the *Eagle's* port bow. The steamer's helm was immediately put hard aport to get out of the way. This took her towards the land, but the vessel bore down upon the *Eagle's* port beam, the steamer presenting her broadside to the sailing-vessel's stem, which came into collision with the *Eagle's* larboard side, directly abeam the funnel. The funnel was carried away by the shock, and immediately afterwards the steamer was found to be in a sinking state. The two after compartments speedily filled with water, which shortly afterwards found its way into the compartment containing the boilers and machinery, and extinguished the furnaces. An indescribable scene of horror and confusion now ensued. The sailing-vessel, which proved to be the barque *Pladja*, from Quebec to Greenock, immediately lowered her boats to render assistance, and succeeded in taking on board a number of the passengers and crew of the *Eagle*. Unfortunately there was not time to get the steamer's life-boat launched before the vessel began to settle down, which she did in about ten minutes from the time of the collision. In going down the steamer sunk by the stern, her bow rising bolt upright out of the water, and as she disappeared she hung slightly backwards, going down almost perpendicularly. Of the whole passengers only thirty-four were reported to have been saved.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.	General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.				
Nov. 23	30.031	44.9	44.3	98	10	33.3	ENE. E.	178	0.00	
" 24	29.991	45.1	41.4	88	2	30.0	E.	378	0.00	
" 25	29.978	40.4	36.8	88	10	40.2	E.	294	0.00	
" 26	29.728	48.6	47.3	96	10	38.3	SW. W.	192	0.00	
" 27	29.987	43.4	37.1	81	1	40.3	SW. W.	250	—	
" 28	29.915	40.8	36.9	87	4	39.0	S. NW. W. SW.	247	0.34	
" 29	29.720	38.6	36.9	93	10	34.8	W. S. NE.	174	0.00	

The time for the departure of the steamer *Great Britain*, with ship mails for Melbourne, is extended to the 9th instant.

Protestant service has been opened for the Nestorians of Constantinople. The number of Evangelical services held in that city every Sunday amounts now to thirty-two, which, on an average, are attended by about 3000 persons.

ACCIDENT TO A COMEDIAN.—A serious accident happened at the Theatre Royal, Halifax, on Monday night, to Mr. Watson, a favourite comedian, now performing there under engagement with Mr. Belton, the present lessee. Sheridan's "William Tell" was being performed, and the play had proceeded up to that part of the second act where Tell instructs his son to use the bow by practising at a target. The target was near some steps at one side of the stage, up and down which the other performers had to pass. Mr. Watson stationed himself there, holding up a sheepskin to protect them. He had just warned a lady who had passed him to beware of the arrows when one flew to wards him, the point of which entered his left eye. The sight of the eye is hopelessly gone.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

POLITICAL affairs on the Continent being generally considered more favourable, nearly all Home Securities have been very firm during nearly the whole of the week. The public have continued to absorb stock, and the operations for Time bargains have increased to some extent, some with advancing quotations.

Although the demand for money has been rather less active, the rates of discount have been well supported. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at $\frac{1}{2}\%$; three months' at $\frac{1}{2}\%$; four months' at $\frac{3}{4}\%$; and six months' at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent. The supply of money for discount purposes is still large.

The total imports of bullion have amounted to nearly £560,000. Most of the gold at hand has been disposed of for the Continent, and about £30,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France. The remittances by the next packet to India will be comparatively small. The silver market is firm. Bar qualities have sold at 5s. 2d.; Mexican collars at 5s. 2½d.; and Chilean at 4s. 11½d. per ounce. These high quotations have, no doubt, checked silver exports to the East.

The Board of Trade returns for the first ten months of the year show a total export trade, valued at £108,755,184, against £98,579,126 in the corresponding period in 1889, and £106,721,881 in 1887.

At a meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada a dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The forthcoming dividend of the London Chartered Bank of Australia will be $\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent for the past half year. This will absorb £24,000, and £6371 will be carried to the next account.

Home Stocks were very firm on Monday, and prices ruled steady:—Bank Stock sold at 228; India Stock, 228; the Reduced Three per Cent was done at 94½; Consols, for Money, 96½; New Three per Cent, 94½; India Five per Cent, 104½; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. to 3s. prem.; Consols, for Time, 96½; and Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 30s. prem. Prices were very firm on Tuesday, and the market closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 228; Reduced Three per Cent, 94½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cent, 95½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Stock, 226; Ditto, Five per Cent, 105; Ditto Debentures, 1858, 96½; Ditto, 1859, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 3s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. prem. Higher quotations were realised on Wednesday, and the market was somewhat active:—The Reduced Three per Cent sold at 95½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cent, 95½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Five per Cent, 105½; Ditto Debentures, 1859, 96½; Consols, for Account, 96½; and Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. prem. On Thursday the market was buoyant:—Consols were done at 96½, both for Transfer and Time; the New Three per Cent were 95½; the Reduced, 95½; India Debentures, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 3s. prem.; the New Loan was 105½; Bank Stock ruled steady, at 228; and Exchequer Bills were done at 26s. to 29s. prem.

Most of the Continental exchanges have ruled about stationary, and there is still scarcely any profit on gold forwarded to France.

The advices at hand from the manufacturing districts continue favourable. Both for home use and export a full average business has been passing in goods, at full quotations.

The market for most Foreign Securities has been tolerably active. The business done, however, has not materially increased; nevertheless, prices have had an upward tendency. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1858, 96½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 95½; Mexican Three per Cent, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 91½; Ditto, Uribarren, 82; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Russian Three per Cent, 65½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 87½; Spanish Three per Cent, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 33½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Old Six per Cent, 77½; Ditto New, 66½; Turkish Four per Cent, 103½; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 28½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very firm in price; but the transactions in them have been only moderate:—Australasia have marked 81½; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 18½; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 17; London Chartered of Australia, 23; London and County, 31½; London Joint-stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 54½; National Provincial of England, 80; New South Wales, 54; Oriental, 16½; Ottoman, 17; Union of Australia, 49; and Union of London, 28½.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been somewhat restricted, as follows:—Canada Six per Cent, 115½; New Brunswick Six per Cent, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 1888 and upwards, 101½; and Victoria Six per Cent, 110.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active:—Australian Agricultural have realised 81; Canada Land, 106; Crystal Palace, 18; Ditto, Preference, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 100½; Electric Telegraph, 105½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 18; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 14; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 53; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15½; Rhymer Iron, 22½; Royal Mail Steam, 52; Van Diemen's Land, 14; East and West India Docks, 115; London, 67½; St. Katharine, 72½; Victoria, 104½.

A large amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market than for some time past. The public have purchased largely, the traffic receipts continue good, and prices generally have advanced fully $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. The Account has passed off well, and the rates of "continuation" have ruled low. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 61; Bristol and Exeter, 100½; Caledonian, 92½; Cornwall, 63; Eastern Counties, 56½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 28½; Great Northern, 105; Ditto, A Stock, 94½; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and Blackwall, 65½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15½; London and North-Western, 97½; Ditto, Eighties, 94½; London and South-Western, 96½; Midland, 107½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 108; North British, 60½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 78½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 87½; South Devon, 43½; South-Eastern, 82; Vale of Neath, 57½; West End of London and Crystal Palace, A, 31; Ditto, B, 7½.

LINE SHIPS AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 139½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 96½; Wilts and Somerset, 92½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10) Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 75½; London and Brighton New Five per Cent, No. 4, 118½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 22½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Six per Cent, 125½; Ditto, 66 Shares, 5; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Stock, 68; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Perpetual Six per Cent, 112½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 125; Ditto, Irredeemable, ex all arrears, 118; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Six per Cent Stock, 122; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½.

BANK SHARES.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 82½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 97½; Ceylon, 63; Eastern Bengal, 43; East India, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 72; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1867, 73; Ditto, 1872, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 99½; Ditto, New, 53; Great Southern of India, 83½; Great Western of Canada, 134; Ditto, New, 8; Madras Five per Cent, 96½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent Extension, 91; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 4; Punjab, 37.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 43; Great Luxembourg, 72; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; Namur and Liège, 34; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 20.

Only a moderate business has been passing in Home Securities to-day; nevertheless, prices have ruled tolerably firm. Consols have marked 96½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 95½; and Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. prem. Indian Securities, Foreign Bonds, and Railway Shares may be considered steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to-day, coastwise and by land-carriage was very moderate, and the show of samples was rather limited. The attendance of buyers was small, and the demand ruled inactive, at about Monday's decline in the quotations. With foreign wheat we were tolerably well, but not to say innervate wants; nevertheless, holders generally were somewhat firm. Floating cargoes offer, yet most kinds were in fair request, at full currencies. We had a moderate inquiry for malt, at Monday's quotations. Good sound oats sold steadily, other kinds slowly, on former terms. Beans, peas, and four were dull, but not cheaper.

SEEDS (this Week).—English: wheat, 2480; barley, 2350; malt, 990; oats, 2230; four, 9650. Irish: barley, 1300; oats, 1070. Foreign: wheat, 760; barley, 19670; oats, 31,030. Safford, red, 37s. to 46s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 40s.; mulling ditto 38s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 80s. to 85s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire white, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 27s.; black beans, 36s. to 42s.; green beans, 34s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boliers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 49s.; town household, 38s. to 37s.; country marks, 30s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American flour, 23s. to 27s. per barrel; French, 20s. to 26s. per sack.

SEEDS.—Lined seeds standing, and prices have an upward tendency. Raps and canes are quite as dear as last week. Other seeds are dull.

LINSEED.—English crushing, 48s. to 53s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s.; hempened, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 16s.; tares, 7s. to 7d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; lined canes English 49s. 10s. to 410; ditto, foreign, 43s. 10s. to 410 15s.; rape cakes, 43s. 10s. to 43 per ton canary, 58s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover, 22s. to 26s.; white ditto, 23s. to 26s. per cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household bread, 8d. to 8½d. per 4½lb. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 36s. 1d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 1d.; beans, 41s. 8d.; peas, 39s.

THE GRAIN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 43s. 1d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 29s. 6d.; beans, 39s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 137,190; barley, 95,543; oats, 12,425; rye, 247; beans 4841; peas, 3501 quarters.

TEA.—Privately, as well as at public sales, all kinds have sold heavily on lower terms. The shipments from China have continued considerably in excess of last year.

SPICES.—We have to report a moderate inquiry for most descriptions of raw sugar, at last week's prices, 58s. to 62s. per quarter. West India qualities have sold at 54s. 8d. to 44s.; Mauritius, 27s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Bengal, 27s. to 41s. 6d.; Penang, 33s. to 41s. per cwt. Reduced goods are in fair request, at 49s. for common brown lumps. Crushed sugars continue firm.

COFFEES.—Our market has continued steady, at an improvement in the quotations of 1s. per cwt.

RICE.—The demand is inactive, yet we have no sellers on lower terms.

PROVISIONS.—Nearly all kinds of Irish butter move off slowly, at about previous quotations. Both English and foreign qualities are very inactive. Bacon rules about stationary; but the trade is heavy. Bladder lard is selling at 60s. to 70s.; and legs, 58s. to 61s. per cwt.

THE DEMAND.—The demand is heavy, and prices show a drooping tendency. P.V.C. on the spot, is selling at 87s. 6d. to 88s.; for the spring, 86s. 6d. per cwt.

OLIVE.—Lined oil is selling at 28s. per cwt. on the spot. Olive moves off firmly, at 29s. to 29½.

OTHER OILS.—Turpentine, 31s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, in moderate request, at 1s. 9d. for proof East India; 1s. 8d. for Mauritius, and 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d. for Lard. Brandy supports previous rates, and grain spirit is firm.

Wool.—The public sales have continued to progress steadily, at fully the opening prices. Privately very little business is doing.

POTATOES.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is inactive, at from 55s. to 120s. per ton. **BEANS (Friday).**—New Wares of Kent and Sussex pockets are still in good speculative request, at fully the advance already noted. Otherwise the market is steady, but far from active, at late currencies. Mid and East Kent pockets, 5s. to 14s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 56s. to 77s.; Sussex ditto, 57s. to 68s.

COATS (Friday).—Best house coats, 19s. 9d. to 30s. 6d.; seconds, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 3d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manchester, 13s. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

MEATS.—The market for meat is quiet. The market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior. Most breeds were in fair request, at fully Monday's quotations. The show of both English and foreign sheep was rather limited, and the mutton trade ruled firm, at full prices; a few superior Downs sold at 5s. 4d. per 5½lb. Calves—the supply of which was very moderate—were in request, at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. The work trade was less active; nevertheless, prices were supported by late currencies. The work trade was less active; nevertheless, prices were supported by late currencies.

IN MILCH COWS very little was passing. For 8 lbs. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime downland ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large horn, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; best small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 28s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1023; cows, 135; sheep, 3200; calves, 160; pigs, 308. Foreign: Beasts, 259; sheep, 700; calves, 80.

NAVY AND LEADEN (Friday).—The supplies generally are tolerably extensive, and the trade may be called steady, at present prices:—Inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8½lb. by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

WAR OFFICE, FALL-MALL.

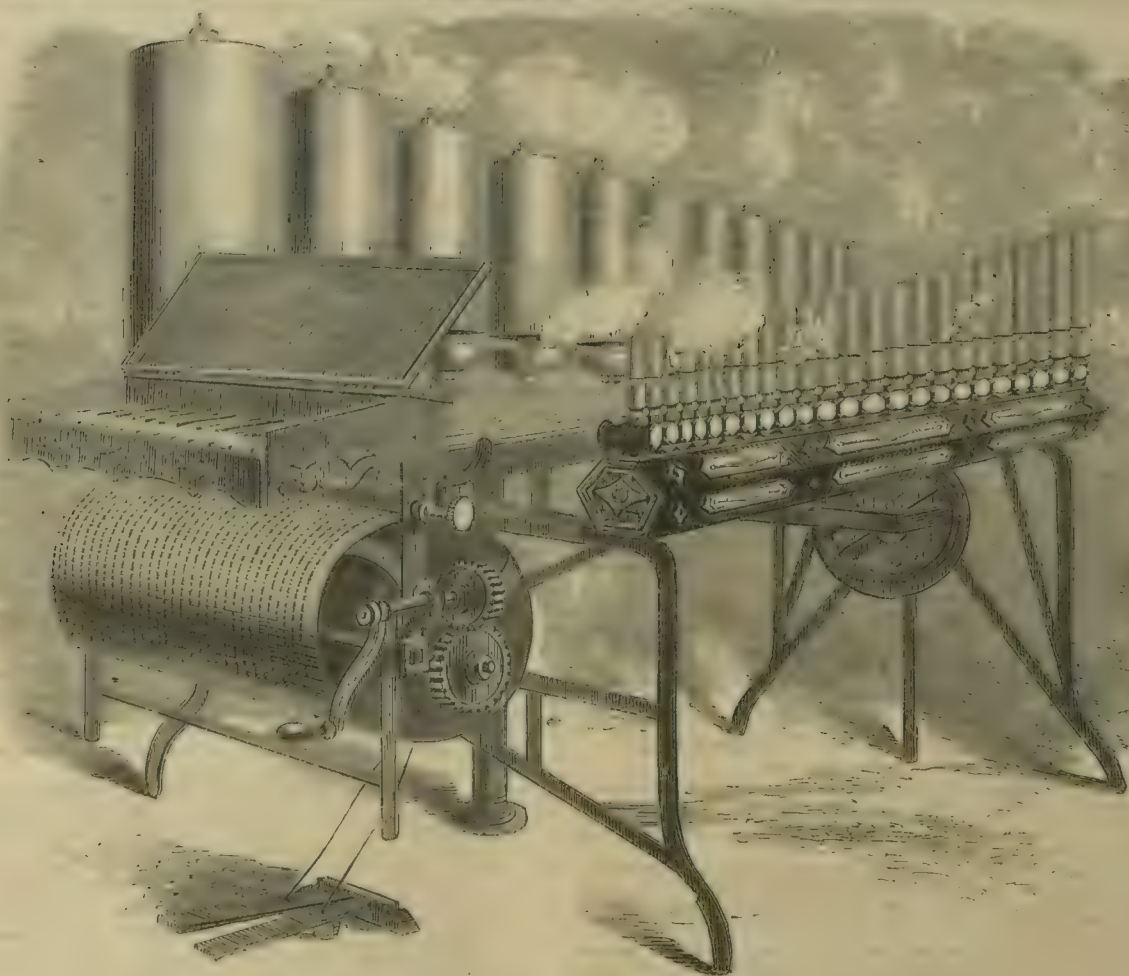
Royal Artillery: Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. M. Bardsley-Wilmet to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. W. Eamilton to be Captain; Second Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. O. S. Turner to be Captain; Lieut. F. T. A. Law to be Second Captain; Lieut. M. F. Downes to be Second Captain; Lieut. F. H. W. Nisbett to be Second Captain; Lieut. F. O. E. Warren to be Second Captain; Lieut. H. C. S. Dyer to be Second Captain.

NAVY.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Bent to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marines: Cadet J. A. Siveny to be Second Lieutenant; Col. Second Commandant A. Andersson to be Colonel Commandant; Col. Second Commandant J. Fraser to be Colonel Commandant to Artillery Division; Col. Second Commandant T. Holloway to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major G. F. Lamon to be Colonel Second Commandant; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Mitchell to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and Brevet Major T. D. Fookbrooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. C. W. Carrington to be Captain; Second Lieut. D. G. Campbell to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. and Adjutant E. W. B. Hunt to be Captain; Second Lieut. T. P. Norton to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. F. Lean to be Adjutant.

BANKRUPTCY.



THE CALLIOPE, OR STEAM-ORGAN.

THE CALLIOPE.

A MUSICAL instrument known by the above name has been lately brought over from America by the inventor, Mr. Arthur S. Denny, and is now being exhibited for the first time in England in the central transept of the Crystal Palace. It may be characterised as a steam-organ, and consists of a framework of iron supporting two cylinders, upon which are arranged a series of brass tubes, answering to the open diapasons of an organ, but bearing a strong resemblance to the ordinary steam-locomotive whistle. From a boiler situated beneath the flooring the steam is conveyed into the cylinders, and from them admitted to the pipes, which produce the notes, through double-balance valves, opened by levers in connection with wires acted upon by ordinary pianoforte keys, or by pegs on a set cylinder similar to that of a barrel-organ. The instrument at the Crystal Palace is the softest-toned ever made, and is played upon at a pressure of 5lb. to the square inch—the maximum pressure employed in the church organ being but five ounces. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the fact that instruments are constructed in which the force of steam may be increased to the extent of a hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, producing musical sounds thirty times as powerful as those of the calliope now exhibiting; and such is the volume of sound given forth at this high pressure that the instrument is asserted to have been distinctly heard at a distance of twelve miles. The compass of sound is almost unlimited, from the soft tones of a musical-box to a power sufficient to afford music to a whole city.

On account of the quantity of steam given off during the performance the instrument has not been hitherto available for indoor exhibition; but if, in place of steam, it be used with condensed air better music is produced and an equally powerful effect.

Various are the uses to which it is suggested the power of the calliope may be applied, amongst others as a means of conveying the orders of a General on the field of battle by signals to be heard by the whole army; it is also capable of being used as a substitute for a chime of bells, and in St. Louis and New Orleans it has often been employed in this manner. A lighthouse belonging to the English Government, and situated on the coast of Nova Scotia, is provided with a calliope for making signal; the Pacha of Egypt has one fixed on board his private steamer as a musical instrument; and in this way they are frequently used in the United States.

Although the harmonies are, from the employment of steam, not always perfect, still the effect of a melody is decidedly pleasing to the ear; and, as a musical novelty, the calliope must be considered to possess many claims on the attention of the public.

EVANS'S HARMONIUM.

The harmonium, an instrument now rising into the highest importance, is of comparatively recent invention. It is founded on the *orgue expressif*, an instrument known for many years in France, where it was much used by persons who desired to obtain in their own chambers those effects of melody and harmony which are derived

from the sustained tones of the organ. By a series of improvements, for which we are indebted to M. Alexandre, of Paris, and latterly to our countryman, Mr. Evans, of Sheffield, the harmonium has become a noble and beautiful instrument, combining the powers of the organ and the pianoforte. We have examined several of the most recently constructed of these instruments; and have been greatly struck with the improvements which, during the course of nearly twenty years, Mr. Evans's persevering efforts have succeeded in making. The great difficulties with which he has had to contend were the harsh metallic tone caused by the peculiar mode of generating sound; the inequality in the scale arising from the preponderance of the bass over the treble; and the slowness of the sounds in answering the touch of the keys, whereby an effect of heaviness was produced, and light, rapid passages were almost impracticable. These defects have been got rid of in a surprising manner. The tone, throughout the entire compass of the scale, is pure, sweet, mellow, and free from that nasal sound which has hitherto clung so obstinately to the instrument, while the mechanical action has become so prompt that the most brilliant pianoforte music can be executed with clearness and precision. The impressions which we derived from our own observation are entirely consonant with those of some of our greatest musical authorities who have borne testimony to the qualities of the instrument.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD SALTOUN AT FRASERBURGH.

THE inauguration of the statue of the late Alexander George Fraser, Lord Saltoun—the gift of the present Lord Saltoun, his nephew—recently took place before the Townhouse, Fraserburgh, with much ceremony, and before a vast concourse of the inhabitants. Lord Saltoun and a large party were subsequently entertained at luncheon in the Townhouse by the magistrates and Town Council. The statue, which is of white marble, of the hardest and most durable description, is an admirable likeness of the distinguished nobleman whom it represents, in the undress uniform of a Colonel in the Army, with the various decorations with which he had been from time to time rewarded for his gallant conduct. It is placed in the niche



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD SALTOUN AT FRASERBURGH.

above the door of the Townhouse, thereby occupying a very prominent position in the square. The statue is quite an ornament to the town; and as a work of art it reflects great credit on the sculptor, Edward B. Stephens, of Pimlico, London.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.

THE Right Hon. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Bruce, of Kinloss and of Torry, in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that of the United Kingdom (whose Portrait we engrave), is of the noble house which is chief of the Royal Scottish family of Bruce. Of his immediate progenitors, the first peer was Sir Edward Bruce, of Kinloss, who was appointed a Lord of Session in 1697, and was accredited by James VI. in 1600 to the Court of Elizabeth to congratulate her on the suppression of Essex's rebellion, and, by his excellent diplomacy, did so much to pave the way to a peaceable succession by the Scottish Monarch to the English throne, that on his return he was created a peer of Scotland, in 1601, as Baron Bruce, of Kinloss, in the county of Elgin. Accompanying King James to England on his accession, Lord Bruce was made a Privy Councillor and Master of the Rolls. He was succeeded one after the other by two of his sons, the latter of whom, Thomas, the third Baron, was created in 1633 Earl of Elgin, and an English peer, as Baron Bruce, of Whorlton, in the county of York. The fourth Earl died, without surviving male issue, in 1747, and the family honours reverted to his relative and namesake, Charles, Earl of Kincardine, a descendant of the third son of Edward Lord Bruce above mentioned, in whom the two dignities were united. He was succeeded on his death in 1771 by his eldest son, William Robert, who died in a few months, and whose Countess filled the office of governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The title devolved on his brother Thomas, well known as the nobleman who, while Ambassador Extraordinary in Turkey, collected and transported to England the series of relics of ancient sculpture now forming part of the treasures of the British Museum, under the name of the Elgin Marbles. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1810, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, Fifeshire, of which marriage the present peer was the eldest son, having been born in 1811. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1832, and was subsequently a Fellow of Merton College. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Mary, only child of Charles Lennox Camming Bruce, M.P., who died in 1843. In 1841 he was elected member for Southampton, but did not long occupy that position, as in November of that year, owing to the death of his father, he succeeded to the title.

In March, 1842, the Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, and Secretary for the Colonies, appointed him Governor of Jamaica, and he carried on the government of that colony with great success during a very critical and troubled period of its history. In 1846 Lord Elgin was promoted to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, succeeding Lord Metcalfe, whom he had also followed at Jamaica. The admirable manner in which he conducted the affairs of that great dependency are well known and fully recognised both in Canada and this country, Lord Elgin having obtained the



EVANS'S NEW ENGLISH HARMONIUM.

credit of having consolidated and united the somewhat discordant political and social elements of the two provinces of which the colony is composed. This office he resigned in the latter part of the year 1854, and returned to England. Lord Elgin took no prominent part in public affairs; on one occasion he addressed the House of Lords with very great ability and power, during a debate of interest and importance. The selection of Lord Elgin as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the arrangement of the controversy between this country and China was what might have been expected, his Lordship's talent for dealing with troublous and complicated exigencies having been twice tested and approved. The course taken by him in sending the troops destined for the Chinese expedition to Calcutta on his learning of the outbreak of the mutiny in India, and his proceeding thither himself to afford his aid and counsel, have been fully appreciated in this country. His subsequent management of the diplomatic proceedings which terminated in a treaty with China was quite equal to the occasion, and would have had a different result if one of the contracting parties had been governed by the rule of conduct which prevails in almost every country in the world except the Celestial Empire. Not very long after Lord Elgin's return from the East, Lord Palmerston was called on for the second time to form a Government, and Lord Elgin became a member of the Cabinet, holding the somewhat incongruous office, considering the antecedents of his public life, of Postmaster-General. An idea, however, is prevalent that his Lordship will be the next Governor General of India. Lord Elgin is a Knight of the Thistle and a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1846 he was married, for the second time, to Lady Maria Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and has issue several children.

DESTRUCTION OF A PART OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.

AMONG the many disasters occasioned by the gale of the 25th of October last may be counted the destruction of a portion of the seawall and permanent way of that part of the South Devon Railway which lies between Dawlish and Teignmouth. From the station of Starcross westward this rail is on the seashore, being for a distance of two miles adjacent to the scene of accident seaward of the abrupt conglomerate cliffs which here bound the coast. To render available such a course it became necessary, in the construction of the railway, to erect a mass of masonry, consisting of two parallel walls, the interval being filled with sand and shingle, the top "pitched," or paved. Between the double wall and the cliffs also rubble was placed to support the permanent way, and to give additional solidity to the whole. It appears, however, that the engineer to the company (the late lamented Mr. Brunel) had much under-calculated the effect of the waves during spring tides, augmented by strong easterly winds. Such was the terrific force of the impelled water during the



INJURY OCCASIONED BY THE GALE OF OCT. 25 TO A PORTION OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY NEAR TEIGNMOUTH.

late storm that the coping-stones, probably averaging a ton each, were tossed about like corks, and huge fragments of the disjointed wall were rolled upon the metals. The breaking-up of the structure is described as having been appalling, surf, foam, and fragments of the debris rising in the air with a terrific roar. Through a tunnel which opens into the town the sea-water rushed impetuously, flooding the houses and damaging property to a considerable extent. This and the retreating waves, removing the ballast from the "sleepers" of the rail, allowed the ponderous stones from the wall to bend and twist the metals in various directions. Of course traffic was for a while suspended, although an inner line of rails (comparatively uninjured), used occasionally for shunting, &c., was utilised by the authorities, and communication was speedily resumed.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Samuel Poole, of the Devon Photographic Institute, Teignmouth.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE Parisian winter réunions have scarcely yet begun, and the costumes d'hiver of our present Number are therefore those merely of ordinary ceremony. The most important fashion news at present is the positive decline in the amount of crinoline, which is threatened in high quarters to be abandoned altogether, as well as the long dresses, already shortening in front, so that graceful

figures and pretty feet (which have so long been masked by their ferruginous entourage) will be restored to their rightful dominion. In dresses generally there is little new to record; they still bear either a great number of flounces or none at all, à discrétion. Bonnets, in spite of the cold, do not advance towards the forehead, but tend to the contrary direction by their large descending curtains. The mixture of crape and velvet produces a very fine effect, and lends itself readily to the taste of the wearer. Silk ribbons edged with lace add to the richness and elegance of the entire bonnet. Details of a new casaque will be found in the description of our illustrations.

In our next month's Paris Fashions we shall give some toilettes de bal for the year of grace 1860.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Dress*.—Grey silk dress, with narrow stripes and flowers, the flowers being of a deeper grey. Black velvet trimmings. The body is high-necked, but open in front, with two lapels crossing each other from right to left down to the waistband, which is of black velvet, and tied rather on one side in a double bow. The trimming of the right-hand lapel is continued slantingly, in the same direction, down to the bottom of the dress, which is sloped in front, so as to allow of the feet being seen, the length behind remaining unaltered. Jockey sleeves of moderate width, but rather wider behind than in front; from the shoulders fall plaits attached to the dress by three black velvet buttons. The vandyked cuffs, rather wide, are relieved by black velvet buttons, which also serve to fix the plaits of the sleeve. Muslin chemisette, with smooth, flat plaits, buttoning in front; lace collar. Lace manchettes, falling wide over the hand, but longer behind than in front. Green silk bonnet, with wadded piqué, curtain wide and descending; long silk lace-edged ribbons, of deeper green shade than the bonnet, tied in large bows. Blonde tour-de-tête, ornamented with a flower and bow on one side.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress*.—Robe of brocaded velvet; skirt plain; corsage high, trimmed with buttons, and ornamented with four graduating straps in passementerie terminating in a point, and rising halfway from the waist. Narrow velvet waistband, fastened with a double buckle. Close-fitting jockey sleeves, provided with split lapels, edged also with passementerie, falling from the shoulders. Lace collar; white manchettes, trimmed with Valenciennes, and wider behind than in front.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress*.—The robe represented in this figure is of taffetas antique, a very strong and durable material; the alternating stripes are violet and fawn coloured. The bottom of the dress is arranged so as to permit of the occasional appearance of the *petit pied*. Black velvet casaque, ornamented (at discretion) with buttons and black gimp trimmings. This casaque is short-waisted, buttoning in front over the chest with seven buttons. The body and skirt are of one piece, without any seam in the waist. Pagoda sleeves, long behind. The passementerie may be put on according to taste; but attached in the form of arabesques it produces a rich and graceful effect, avoiding the stiff appearance of a more regular or symmetrical arrangement.



AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA (New Edition) and **CHAMOUNI REVISED**.—Open every Night (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoon at Three o'clock. Stalls 2s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A new and interesting Chinese Museum has been thrown open for the inspection of the audience after each entertainment, containing some very curious illustrations of Chinese domestic life, as well as of their arts, industry, and inventions. Mr. Albert Smith has just come to be proud of his reputation in China, and of the unique ovation made on his quitting it. He was literally overwhelmed with presents in the shape of Chinese curios, which money could not have bought, and for which the colony was ransacked to throw at his feet. He must have received many things which cannot be replaced, and he should say he has the means to furnish a museum which never had its equal in Europe, and which George Robins would have been at a standstill to puff up.

RAREY.—Mr. J. S. RAREY, after a highly successful tour through the provinces, has the honour to announce that he will give a SERIES of FIVE PRACTICAL EXHIBITIONS upon his system of subduing wild and vicious horses, previous to his departure for Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land. Having secured Allen's large Riding School, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, for this special occasion, which will be found admirably adapted for the purpose, and will be fitted up with reserved and other seats, with a due regard to the comfort of those ladies and gentlemen who may honour Mr. Rarey by their presence. The Series will commence on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 7 p.m.; continuing on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at 2 p.m.; Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at 7 p.m.; Friday morning, Dec. 9, at 2 p.m.; and Saturday morning, Dec. 10, at 2 p.m. Doors open half an hour previous. The celebrated horse Crusier will be shown, and other new and interesting subjects operated upon. Admission, Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Second Seats, 10s.; Third Seats, 5s. Seats can be secured and Tickets taken at the Riding School; and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince Consort.—Open daily, Twelve to Five; Evenings Seven to Ten.—NEW DISSEMINATING VIEWS: China and the Chinese, with the Atlas on the Forts of the Tien-tsin-Hoa. LECTURES on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, the Oxygen-Hydrogen Microscope, Diver and Diving-bell, &c. Illustrations of Scottish Ballads by Mr. Fairbairn and the Misses Bennett. Evenings at Eight.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Portraits, Models of Characters of great interest at the present period. His Holiness the Pope, Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, Garibaldi, the King of Naples, and Baron Plessier. Admission, 1s.; Extra Room, 6d. Doors open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 to 10.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will have the honour of re-opening for the Season in their late New Entertainment, **OUR HOME CIRCUIT, and SEASIDE SKETCHES**, on Monday, December 17. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, without extra charge; also at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 301, Regent-street. Stalls, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; and Children, 6d. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL begs to announce that he will commence a Short Series of Performances on PHYSICAL and NATURAL MAGIC at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King's Cross, on Monday, December 17, at 8 o'clock. The Series will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. The Series will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. The Series will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—**MENDELSSOHN'S** ELIJAH, Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Mmes. Lemmens-Suerling, Miss Mina Poole, Miss Fanny Haddatt, Miss M. Bradshaw, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Weiss, Mr. H. Barnaby. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 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LUNCHEON GIVEN TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY AT THE MIDDLETON STATION.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.

THURSDAY, the 10th of November last, was a busy day with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the morning his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of a new bridge in the city of Cork, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Arnott, M.P., the Mayor, both of which events are illustrated in our present Number. This work being completed, the Earl of Carlisle started for Dunkettle, about three miles from Cork, to superintend the opening of the Cork and Youghal line of Railway. The line having been formally opened, the Viceroy and the whole party took their places in the train, which was in waiting, and were conveyed about two miles farther, to Johnstown, where the proposed Queenstown branch

will diverge. Here the Lord Lieutenant performed the ceremonial of turning the first sod of the Queenstown branch.

The party then proceeded to the Middleton terminus. A rapid inspection was made of the railway works, and then his Excellency and party were conducted to the engine-house, where a luncheon was prepared. The interior of the building was most tastefully fitted up and decorated for the occasion, and presented a very gay aspect. Nearly two hundred of the leading merchants, traders, &c., of the city of Cork and the adjoining districts of the county were present. The chair was filled by Sir Cusack Roney, chairman of the company.

The Chairman, in an effective speech, proposed "Prosperity to Ireland," coupling with it "The health of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant." Sir Cusack's address concluded with the following

testimony to the admirable condition of the railway system in Ireland:—"Permit me to tell you that in the course of my wanderings I have been on railways as far north as Norway, and as far south as Hungary and Italy. I have been on thousands of miles of railways in America, and I defy any man who knows anything of railways to contradict the statement that in Ireland we have not only an admirable system of railways, but we have, in addition, our lines managed with care, with circumspection, with the deepest anxiety for the welfare of the public who travel upon them, and at the same time with a courage and pluck such as we saw evinced on Sunday last when the special train to Cork ran 166 miles in four hours."

The Lord Lieutenant on rising was received with great cheering. He said: Mr. Chairman, my Lords, and gentlemen, I beg to return my very sincere thanks to you for the compliment you have just been



FANCY BAZAAR HELD IN THE TEATRO COLON, BUENOS AYRES, IN AID OF A BRITISH HOSPITAL AND ALMSHOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

pleased to pay me. I never feel the significance of the name of the Lord Lieutenant being coupled with "Prosperity to Ireland" so sensibly as when I am permitted to associate with Irishmen in the inauguration of these undertakings of individual enterprise and national usefulness. It has accordingly given me the greatest satisfaction to have been able to take a part in the proceedings of this day. It is true, indeed, that it is no very great length of railway we have opened this morning. Nine miles of a new line does not seem in itself to be any gigantic operation, and may, indeed, be almost measured by a few puffs of the steam-engine. But it is as a promise and a part of more extended communication that what we have achieved to-day acquires its real value—(hear, hear)—as a link of what will actually be supplied by it—as first fruits of the promises which it may eventually fulfil. A line when completed from Cork to Youghal will open a fertile, capable, and improving district. A line when completed from Cork to Queenstown, viewed in the first place with respect only to its two terminating points, will be a vast and daily addition to the convenience of a populous community for every purpose of business, health, and pleasure. But, looking beyond this limited range, and without attempting to grasp any monopoly, it certainly affords room for speculations of far wider extent and significance. I gladly leave to Sir Cusack Roncy, who has just favoured us with a most valuable and clear-sighted statement, and to others who share with him the immediate responsibility of these railway operations—I leave it to them to decide how far they may safely indulge their hopeful anticipations. I will be content with reminding you that though the point from which we started this morning, the village of Dunkettle, may, as yet, be a rather obscure name on the map of the world yet it has Europe behind it, and America before it. Such names, gentlemen, are big enough to suggest any amount of speculation that we may reasonably indulge in; and, with all the favourable anticipations which are encouraged by the proceedings of this day, I am sure I shall be giving effect to the feeling by which all I now have the honour to address are animated by asking you to join with me in drinking "Prosperity to the Cork and Youghal Railway, and to the Cork and Queenstown branch," and I couple with them the name of the chairman of the companies, Sir Cusack Roncy (Loud cheers).

The company soon after broke up. The Lord Lieutenant was cheered again on his way to the carriages which were in waiting for himself and party to convey them to Castlemartyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BUENOS AYRES BY BRITISH RESIDENTS.

It is seldom that the attention of the British public is drawn to the River Plate. Whenever it is, it too often unfortunately happens that it is to contemplate the suicidal conduct of a race endowed with no ordinary amount of talent, and surrounded by the bountiful gifts of nature. Let us turn over this leaf for once, and call the attention of our English readers to a happier scene, enacted by the British residents in Buenos Ayres, at a moment when the whole country is again plunged into war. The exhibition alluded to will show how little the British community participate in these conflicts, and how valuable is this foreign element of peace, which is constantly at work in matters tending to the advancement of the country.

Our engraving represents one of the most brilliant scenes perhaps ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres—viz., a fancy bazaar, held by the British residents in aid of a new and extensive British Hospital and Almshouse now in course of erection, under the auspices of her Majesty's Government, who have contributed liberally to the work. This novel exhibition was held in the magnificent saloons of the Teatro Colon, the largest theatre in South America. The rooms were decorated with the flags of all nations, among which were interspersed garlands of green with wreaths of flowers, the whole arranged with considerable taste and elegance by M. Palliere, an artist well known for his characteristic sketches of Buenos Ayres, and whom we have to thank for the animated sketch before us. Five stalls were arranged in the principal saloon, erected somewhat in the form of tents, decorated with flags of all colours and gilt ornaments, each brilliantly illuminated with gas and coloured lanterns, in the Chinese style. To add cheerfulness to this scene a full military band played throughout the evening. The saloons were thronged with a gay crowd. Foreigners of all nations mixed with the natives, as well as the pretty specimens of the mestizo races. Beyond the principal saloon was a long apartment, which served as a promenade, fitted with sofas; at the entrance of this retreat was artfully arranged a post-office, under the charge of our United States' friends and supporters, who, anxious to contribute to our institution, had employed their energies in this quaint edifice. The Correo, as it was called, was stocked with correspondence of every kind, directed indiscriminately to the passers-by, as well as to some marked characters. Here was an assortment of literary productions suited to every curious inquirer which were cleverly directed and applied by the postmistress and her clerks. Many a fair reader sat down here to rest and to enjoy the fund of amusement created by these epistolary quizzers. At the end of this promenade the loungers found themselves in front of a buffet supplied with every delicacy of refreshment.

These scenes were kept up with equal spirit for three successive evenings, and the result far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. In round numbers, the produce of this undertaking was £1600, clear of all expenses.

A very handsome and appropriate present was made by the ladies of the committee to Dr. Alsiva, the Governor, in the shape of a table, with the arms of the country carved in mahogany, forming the centre, and surrounded by the national flag, with the different devices used by the thirteen provinces of the nation, inlaid in coloured ivory, and headed by the motto of "Union and Fraternity."

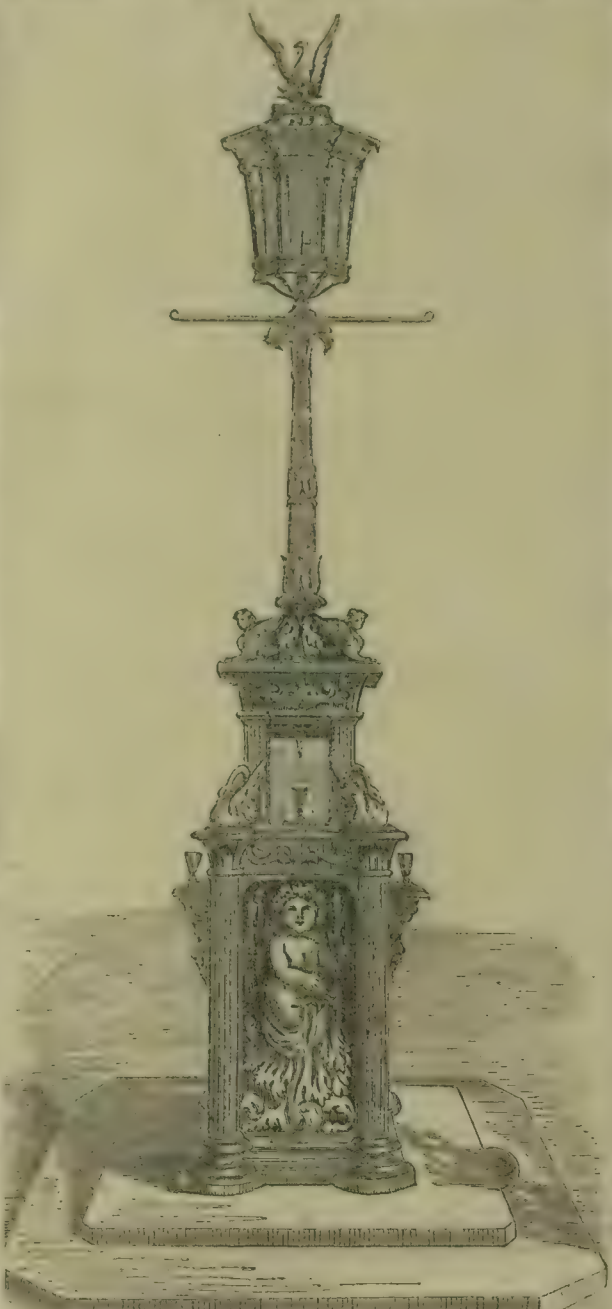
The hospital building to which the proceeds of this undertaking are to be applied is now in an advanced state, and bids fair to be the most important British institution in South America.

THE 1603 AND 1604 QUARTOS OF "HAMLET."—Of the 1603 quarto "Hamlet" there are but two copies known—one, wanting the last leaf, in the library of the Duke of Devonshire; the other, deficient in the titlepage, now in the British Museum. The second, or quarto of 1604, is almost equally scarce, but two copies of it being supposed to exist until, two years ago, a third was discovered by Mr. Staunton in the library of a gentleman in the north of England. Through the kindness of the late Duke of Devonshire a few students of Shakespeare have been provided with admirable facsimiles of these rare editions; but, as the issue has been limited to four copies of each, the supply has proved utterly inadequate to the demand. Under these circumstances it is agreeable to record that a gentleman of Shakespeare's county, Mr. Allen, of Birmingham, has announced his intention to publish an accurate reprint of both editions, with the two texts on opposite pages facing each other, so that the differences of expression in parallel passages may be discoverable at a glance. The volume, we learn, is to be exquisitely printed in antique type, with the facsimiles of the titlepages and headings, and promises, from the scrupulous care bestowed on it, to present the text with unimpeachable fidelity.

TRADING BY BARTER.—No one can really appreciate the system of barter who has not seen people actually driven to that method of trade. A man with plenty of property but no money, and desirous of purchasing something of no great price, contemplates the exchangeable value of the various things around him, and fixes on a wheelbarrow. That is the exact thing: he wants a pig, and that will buy it; but this mental process must be followed up by the bodily exertion of discovering some one who has a pig and wants a wheelbarrow. The requisite time and luck being assumed, the transaction may be completed. But, perhaps, he does not want a pig, but something of less value, and still has no smaller change than a wheelbarrow. His wife has all the week been urging him to buy some apples. What is to be done? Gold must be changed into silver; the wheelbarrow must be turned into two spades and a pitchfork, and then he can purchase the apples with one of the spades. But perfection is difficult; this entails the necessity of taking a spadesworth of apples; and, if he should only want half a spadesworth, further negotiations must be entered upon. He must change the spade into two griffons, by which the difficulty will be diminished but not perfectly overcome, since a griffon's worth of apples is still in excess of his domestic necessities. Nothing then remains but to change a griffon into one of two things, which, like salt in Africa, are money everywhere—to wit, oysters or nails. With this small change he may arrive at that exact idea of commutative justice which will satisfy his conscience and his wife.—*Hammer's Sketches of Canada* (not published).

THE DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT-CIRCUS.

A NEW drinking-fountain—the gift of Mr. Samuel Gurney, through the "Drinking-fountains Association," to the parish of Marylebone—has recently been opened to the public at Regent circus, Oxford-street. The ceremony of unveiling the fountain took place in the presence of the donor, together with Mrs. Gurney, several representatives of the vestry of Marylebone, and a large assemblage.



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET.

The fountain is of the "standard" school, and is composed of a bold pedestal, or base, with fluted columns at each angle. This incloses four enriched bronze panels, two of which represent boys, terminating in foliage. The whole is surmounted with a handsome lamp, with a gilt phoenix at its apex. The ornamental portions of the fountain are executed in bronze, and the remaining parts are in iron, painted with a recently-patented solution, which, it is alleged, will resist the action of our atmosphere for many years. The work was designed by the Messrs. Willis, Easton-road, and executed by the Coalbrook-dale Iron Company.

WAGNER'S OPERAS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I OBSERVED in a critique on a piece of Vincent Wallace your remark—only too true—that Wagner's operas are unknown in England. I have been travelling throughout Germany this autumn, for the purpose of hearing modern German music, and perhaps my impressions on the subject may not be uninteresting. Wagner gave himself up to reform music as Russia did art in England. They have both fought for truth and naturalism, and, I must say, with equal success. Wagner's music is heard in every opera-house in Germany now, and always with crowded houses. Immense opposition was given by the press at first, as with Ruskin; but he has gained the day. The same has occurred in previous ages with Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven. They were all abused; but who would dare to raise a word against Gluck's "Armida" now in Berlin? It is delightful to hear all his operas, given with a splendid cast.

Wagner has disavowed his early works, as "Rienzi," "Flying Dutchman," &c., as not being in the true original style he has now made his own—in other words, his early operas were still written under the influence of conventional academic schooling; but he is truly represented in his "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and the new work just produced, "Tristan and Isolde." The "Tannhäuser" was produced some ten or twelve years ago, and then commenced the attack on Wagner by the press, just as with Ruskin. However, the opera won the affection of the public; and, after a few years, "Lohengrin" appeared; and, this winter, "Tristan and Isolde," and he is now working at his great work, founded on the thirteenth-century romantic, heroic poem, "The Lay of Niebelungers," well known in England through the translation published by Williams and Norgate. But how as to Wagner's views on music and the opera? He maintains that the opera is a musical drama, and that the music must express the feelings of the poem or libretto, and that an opera is not to be a mere strutting together of light, waltz-style airs, without any reference to the meaning of the libretto; but he holds firmly the idea that an opera is a musical drama, and must in every sense express in sound the feelings and words of the libretto. We have become accustomed to light, Verdi-waltz-Traviata music; and, of course, an earnest, word-expressing music is new to us, and at first heavy and unintelligible; but, I pray you, listen to the bride chorus in the third act of "Lohengrin," or Lohengrin's air to the swan. I know nothing in music so poetical and so expressive, so thoroughly carrying out the words of the poem. Wagner writes his own libretti, and also strives to elevate that from the absurd incongruities of most works of the sort. The impression Wagner has made in Germany is, I think, every ear and eye. All modern music is taken up by the press and the libretto are furnished by the librettists. To have "Tannhäuser" in Hanover is expensive, with the splendid costumes, the tower of Niebelung, and "Lohengrin" in Berlin with the Thomas, Thomas, and Thomas, and the sweetest music. An Italian or Frenchman will never understand Wagner; it wants the earnestness of a German or the refinement of a Frenchman to appreciate his music. After this, Wagner resided in Switzerland, having a total (I should say, with all reference) foolishly at Dresden. But of political questions I will not speak; for his music all nature-feeling hearts must rave. I trust you will insert my note, and help on the Wagner cause in England.

ADRIAN WARRINGTON.

Berlin, Hotel de Rome, Schiller's hundredth birthday.

A letter from Ludwigslust states that the Count of Paris has arrived there, previously to his excursion to the east to visit his venerable grandmother, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg, who is now in her eighty-third year, and has just recovered from a rather serious indisposition.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE FROM YOUNG AMERICA.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

TWELVE thousand miles in twelve weeks shows that the rapidity of modern travelling almost keeps pace with the changes in European politics—not quite. For since my absence in America events have followed events too fast for even a short-hand reporter. Royal letters are each day announcing Royal ideas. Russia has talked, face to face, with Prussia; Austria and France have signed their charter-party at Zurich; China has punished England and saubbed America; Spain has turned a national summersault, alighting fairly on her feet before the astonished Emperor of Morocco at Ceuta. Really what changes! more rapid than my thousand miles a week. The telegraph is an omnibus compared to the railway of thought! Carignan has refused to be an Italian King, Garibaldi an Italian General! But Napoleon, Emperor of the French, like his uncle, believes in his star, and laughs at the world.

I was surprised when landing in England to find everybody talking war! The clubs, the streets, the exchanges, the churches, indoors and out of doors, large-brained men and small-brained men, and women, too, and children, were discussing war—invasion—France—Napoleon! The kingdom may be for peace, but "Riflemen, form!" is the proverb of the subject. No one can doubt that England is in earnest.

But what is it all for?—who knows? From England I came to France, and the Empire seems as peaceful as a summer lake. I found the Emperor shooting birds with Metternich, and the Empress acting in comedy with a Russian Grand Duchess at Compiègne.

I found all asking why England abused them so? What has France done? What crime has the Emperor committed? Then comes argument to find cause. Some say that the conscience creates bugbears; that England's remembrance of the past accounts for present activity and future apprehension; that, judging from her own feelings and experiences, were she in Napoleon's place, she would immediately make war,—hence she prepares for the death struggle! Others say that the war-cry is only a Ministerial dodge; that England wanted to increase the Army and Navy and destroy the peace party. How was it to be done? To raise a war cry against America! No; the people are commercial, and must have her slave-grown sugar, and rice, and tobacco, and her slave-grown cotton, while inviting her to destroy the labour that produces the commerce. Therefore, when the two Governments make war the two peoples make peace. How, then, can you make the Commons vote? Only by war. But against whom? Russia? No. Prussia? Impossible. China? The people refuse to be interested. What then? Why, by crying "France! Invasion! Napoleon!"—and the island nation springs like a tiger to the fray. Ships, regiments, cannon, powder, volunteers, will be voted by the mile. Alison rouses Scotland; Brougham England; and the press rush frantically to the combat; for the Premier knows his people better than his people know France. The English public understand the interior workings of French institutions and French policy about as well as an American Indian the machinery of a watch. France and England are national enemies, and have been, off and on, since Alfred was learning to cipher. The last century capped the climax. France was beaten; England was the victor; therefore the dislike is natural and national. The navy hates you for the Nile and Trafalgar; the army hates you for Waterloo; the clergy for your religion; commercial men for your prosperity; the Legationists hate you because you gave the Bourbon the throne; the Bourbons because you did them a service; the Republicans because you forsook them to acknowledge Bonaparte. While the people—the men and women, the girls and boys—hate you, because you sent their pet, their idol, their god, to perish on a bleak and dreary isle in the Southern Sea! If the word hate is too pointed, say dislike, or something less hard. The Frenchman says he cannot enter a street, a square, a picture-gallery, or shop in England without being indirectly insulted—of course, not intentionally. But monuments, columns, busts, over stare him in the face. Look at that disgusting thing on the flags of the Liverpool Exchange, of all the world in chains! Let him buy a hat, or coat, or boots: the gentlemanly shopkeeper will ask, Will you have a wellington? No. A blucher? No. And the poor Frenchman rushes out just as the hated name of Waterloo falls upon his ear!

There's no love lost between the two peoples; yet I am not one of those who fear war. 'Tis the last thing in the Emperor's mind. How strange that you should abuse the only friend you have in France—the Emperor! Are you not aware that the more you write against him the stronger you make his dynasty?

I am confident there will be no war between the two countries, and when I write again I will tell you why. England is more likely to invade France than France is England. The Times has the glory or the shame of raising this war-cry. The French say that when the Times takes snuff the kingdom gives an earthquake sneeze.

G. F. T.

ADDITIONS TO THE TURKISH NAVY.—An elegant steam corvette, built by Messrs. White, of Cowes, left the Southampton Docks last Saturday for Constantinople. She is a fine model, and pierced for sixteen broadside guns, with two heavy pivot guns on deck, fore and aft. The copper alone used for bolting the ship is said to have cost £7000. A dispatch-boat, also for the Turkish Government, left a few days since for the same destination. She was built by Money Wigram. Both vessels were fitted in the Southampton inner dock.

AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England has issued a prospectus offering prizes for 1860. The prizes, which are all in money, and which vary in amount from ten to fifty sovereigns, are for essays on the following subjects:—On the agriculture of Berkshire; on the application of manure; on the influence of prices on farm management; on late improvements in dairy practice; on the proper office of straw on a farm; on farm capital; on seedbed for agricultural crops; on adulteration of seeds; and on any other agricultural subject. The topics are sufficiently varied to open the competition to all parts of the kingdom.

A TRUE BRITISH SAILOR.—The brig *St. Mary*, Johnson master, from New York for Martinique, arrived at St. Thomas's, West Indies, on the 16th of October, in tow of her Majesty's steamer *Gladiator*, Captain Hickley. Captain Johnson reports that on the 5th of October he encountered a hurricane, in lat. 30, long. 70, when the ship was thrown on her beam ends, dismasted, and lost deckload. On the 11th he discovered a steamer steering for him, which proved to be the *Gladiator*. Soon after Captain Hickley came on board in his boat, and asked what assistance he could render. Captain Johnson said he would like to have some spars to rig jirr-masts, when Captain Hickley replied, "I have no spars that I can let you have, but I am from Bermuda, bound for St. Thomas, and if you like to go there I will take you in tow." Captain Johnson said it would take his whole vessel and cargo to pay him for such services, and he could not think of it. Captain Hickley tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Never mind, old boy, pointing to his vessel; that is her British Majesty's ship, and it is my duty to assist you in distress; I will not charge you a cent. Have your lawyers? if not, I have." And he went on board, and sent 1200 lbs. to the *St. Mary*, and took her in tow. Two nights before they arrived at St. Thomas, it being rough, both lawyers parted during the night, when the gallant Captain of the *Gladiator* immediately clewed up his sails, turned his ship's head for the brig, and hailed Captain Johnson, "Never mind, old fellow, I will not desert you, but lay by you until morning," which he did, then took her in tow, and took her safely into port, having towed her nearly 800 miles. Such conduct is deserving of all praise.—*Hampshire Independent*.

A NOVEL LION HUNT.—A letter from Oran gives an account of a lion hunt which had recently taken place on the frontiers of the province by the members of a company of amateur sportsmen who had been attracted to Algeria by the exploits of the celebrated General. The hero of the day was Count Henri de Stecki, a Polish nobleman, who made use of a new kind of weapon invented by him. It is a lance weighing from 25 to 35 lb. grammes. It is sharp at the point, but for some distance down it is barbed and notched, so that when once it had entered any body it would be impossible to remove it. The lance is made of Toledo steel, and of the last temper. The lion was supposed to be in a cavern at the bottom of a deep ravine, the approach to which only admitted of two persons going abreast. The party were proceeding towards this point, when from a thicket at the edge of the road the animal, which was of enormous size, suddenly sprang out in front of the Count and within four yards of him. His situation was a most perilous one, but his firmness saved him. The lion crouched down, with his head between his fore paws, and showed his formidable teeth. The Count lowered his lance, and just as the lion was about to make its spring the huntsman, stepping forward, plunged the weapon into the lion's throat. The animal roared aloud and vainly endeavoured to get rid of the obstacle, but, from the peculiar formation above described, could not do so, and as the part not in its throat was lying on the ground, the weight prevented it from springing on any of its assailants. A pistol bullet through its heart settled the business. The Count was warmly congratulated on his success by his companions, who had on starting laughed at him for his new-fashioned lance, and the Arabs were in admiration at his prowess.

FINE ARTS.

DAVID ROBERTS' SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

THERE is at present on view at the German Gallery, in New Bond-street, a very fine collection of Sketches in Spain, by David Roberts, R.A., taken during the years 1832 and 1833. They are, therefore, amongst the earliest works of our great architectural painter, and, we believe, his first fruits of foreign travel; and, both on account of the intrinsic beauty and interest of the scenes themselves and the masterly and feeling pencil displayed in them, they form an agreeable and striking exhibition. Mr. Roberts' fame mainly depends upon his great work of "Syria and the Holy Land;" but he had not visited these places when the sketches before us were produced, and which have been published with success; and, judging from the mind and feeling thrown into them, coupled with a consideration of some of the artist's other works, we are led to the belief that his sympathies are more with mediæval European than antique Oriental architecture, and more with Gothic than Moorish. No man can realise a Moorish minaret or horseshoe gateway with more poetic truth than he; but they are presentiments to the eye only, whereas the Gothic roof-tree pillar, and mullioned window, and the endless fanciful tracery which surround them address us, through his pencil, in the still-living language of the past.

What a grand interior, for instance, is his view of St. Miguel, Xerez, which is only surpassed by that of the Cathedral of Seville, south aisle! The view of the north transept of the same cathedral is full of curious material, amongst which the giant fresco of "St. Christopher Carrying the Infant Christ across a River" (a favourite subject with Spanish painters in their churches) stands out with remarkable effect. Of exteriors, what can be named more stately, by its breadth and the solid richness of its ornamentation, than that of the same Cathedral of Seville, which is repeated under various aspects in these sketches; in one as seen from the Bull-ring, which its noble tower almost overhangs; in another, beneath a subdued sky, with indications of daybreak beyond it; in another, as forming part of a general view of the city? And how strikingly suggestive is the poetry of the situation, where we find the old Moorish gate, which was once the approach to the Court of Ablution of the old mosque, now serving as an entrance to the precincts of the Gothic cathedral; and where, as in many an instance, the Moorish minaret is now subjected to the uses of the Christian, chained to the church as a steeple, "never more to be dwelt in by white-robed turbaned men!" And how the field of mental retrospect extends and widens when we find, mixed with this already incongruous assemblage of Christian and heretical works, Roman remains more ancient than either! But to pursue this train of thought is beyond our purpose on the present occasion. We will, therefore, now confine our attention to a few individual sketches, looking upon them strictly in a pictorial sense. Of the mighty Alhambra we meet with glimpses from various points of view. An exterior (No. 14) of the building, called the "House of Sanchez," or, more properly, that of the Sultana, and another of the "Tower of Comares" (No. 16), are remarkable as realising the precipitous depths of the walls of the old palace citadel, and the hill upon which it was built. "The Court of Lions" differs a little from the elaborate model of it produced by the industry of Mr. Owen Jones at Sydenham, and in nothing more strikingly so than in the subdued tone of colour pervading it. "The Bridge of Ronda, Andalusia," with the vast chasm which it spans, is picturesque in the highest degree. Even more impressively beautiful is the one-arched "Bridge of Toledo," in a wild mountain range, as seen with a curious effect of light on the water—a subject so obviously worthy of the painter's art that it was selected by her Majesty for a picture in oils, which is now at Osborne. "The Prison of the Inquisition at Cordova," seen amidst congenial gloom, speaks coldly of its office, life-and-light-suppression, persecution, and all uncharitableness, and would form a fitting pendant to "The Old Moorish Tower commanding the Bridge of Cordova," where whole regiments of Christian knights have from time to time lingered in captivity, and perished by being hurled, bruised and bloody, into the dark waters of the river beneath. The view of "Gibraltar from the Neutral Ground" presents this old natural fortress in its grandest and most defiant aspect. To scale its perpendicular sides would seem almost impossible, to say nothing of the ominous rows of guns which pierce the solid stone at various heights. Without individualising further, we will conclude by stating that these sketches, seventy-five in number, are every one a study, and recommending all lovers of the historical and the picturesque to go and inspect them.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Wednesday evening Dr. Shaw, the secretary of the society, read a paper giving the latest accounts of the Central African Expedition, as transmitted by Dr. Livingstone. The paper was very lengthy, and only the most interesting portions were read.

The first portion, which was dated May 12, 1859, and addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, gave an account of Dr. Livingstone's journey to Shirwa, a large inland lake. It had no known outlet, and, according to the report of the natives on its banks, it was separated from Lake Nyngesi by a tongue of land only five or six miles broad, and the southern end they discovered to be no more than thirty miles distant from a branch of the navigable Shire. Much delay had been occasioned by the formalities necessary to convince every little great man that they were not a company of marauders. The water of the Shirwa had a bitter taste, but it was drinkable. Fish abounded, and also alligators and hippopotami. When the southerly winds blew strongly the water was said to retire sufficiently from that side to enable the people to catch fish in weirs planted there. The lake was of a pear shape, only the narrow portion being prolonged some thirty miles south of the body where the travellers stood. There was an inhabited mountain island near the beginning of the narrow part. The broad portion might be from twenty-five to thirty miles broad. Its length might be from sixty to seventy miles, not including the southern narrow portion of thirty miles. The height of the lake at one of the islands, where they left the ship, was 1800 feet, and 200 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Zumbi, in its neighbourhood, was 6850 feet high. The natives reported that the Shirwa was separated from a much larger lake, called the Nyngesi. The whole region was well, though not densely, peopled. The Portuguese did not even pretend to know Shirwa. Frequent inquiries were made of the natives as to whether any white men had ever visited them before, and they invariably replied in the negative. Dr. Livingstone, therefore, claimed the first discovery for himself. Dr. Kirk, who accompanied him, although the Portuguese claimed the honour for themselves. The travellers had proceeded a hundred and sixty miles without once coming into collision with the natives. The Manganya cultivated the soil very extensively, and more men than women were sometimes seen at this occupation. The soil was very rich, the grass generally from six to eight feet long. A few yards distance often completely hid a compound, and gardens were always necessary. Gardens were common high up the hills, and on their tops. Cotton was cultivated extensively, and the further they went the crop appeared to be of the greater importance. The women alone were well clothed with the produce, the men being content with goatskins and a cloth made of the bark of certain trees. Every one spun and wove cotton. Even chiefs were to be seen with the spindle and distaff. The process of manufacture was the most rude and tedious that could be conceived. There were two varieties of the plant, and there were no insects to spoil it. The Manganya had no domestic animals except sheep, goats, fowls, and dogs. Provisions were cheap and abundant. The weapons of the men were large bows and poisoned arrows. Every one carried a knife, and almost every village had a furnace for smelting black magnetic iron ore. A people to the N.W. had manufactured a rude imitation of a pistol, which they fired only on occasions of mourning. They were not aware that it could propel a ball. During this journey Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Kirk slept twenty nights in the open air and on the ground. Still they returned from their march of twenty-two days to the ship in good health.

A paper was also read from Dr. Livingstone, which was received on Nov. 12, 1859, on the navigation of the Zumbesi, which he stated to be navigable. In ascending the river they burned no less than 150 tons of lignum vitae to generate steam, the value of which, at London prices, was £500. In the midst of great disadvantages they had travelled no less than 2360 miles of river. From October, 1858, to June, 1859, 5782 elephants' tusks had gone down the Zumbesi from Tette alone. Two thirds of these were large, or upwards of 50lb. each; and the weight of the whole was 100,000lb. The merchandise was conveyed in unwieldy canoes, which cost from £20 to £70 each. The Americans were absorbing all the trade of the east coast below Zumbesi. The doctor said the only paper he received was one containing an account of the meeting of the society, in which it was affirmed that the River Zumbesi was not navigable. That read strangely to him, who was then navigating the river.

The President also read extracts from letters which had been addressed to himself, and announced that he had the assurance of Lord J. Russell, the Foreign Secretary, that every aid which he could afford would be given to Dr. Livingstone.

Some discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Mr. Crawford, Mr. McLean, and one or two other members joined.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—It is asserted in a Roman scientific journal that Signor Fioravanti, of Albici, has succeeded in devising a simple and economical method of imparting to plaster the hardness, closeness, freshness, and veined character of fine Carrara marble.

SUGAR FROM MAIZE has been produced by M. Giot, a distinguished French agriculturist. The result has been submitted to a scientific commission, who report that the stalks of the maize grown by M. Giot contain above six per cent of sugar. M. Giot was desirous of adding to the product of his distillery, and has good hope of success, a very large portion of alcohol having been obtained from his maize sugar.

VOLTAIC BATTERY.—M. Thomas announced at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences that he had succeeded in delivering the voltaic pile of Bunsen from the two serious inconveniences with which it is reproached—namely, the emission of the deleterious and obnoxious nitric-acid vapours, and the gradual weakening of the intensity of the current. Should M. Thomas's hopes be verified an immense advantage will have been obtained for electricians.

LEAD-POISONING BY SNUFF is still attracting the attention of German chemists, cases having been reported in the *Journal of the Medical Society of Prussia*. M. Wicke has always found that snuff packed in lead-foil contains lead; and the longer it is so kept the greater the amount of metal in the snuff. Samples sent to this chemist in bottles and jars always proved free of the metal, or contained it in inappreciable quantities. "Keeping snuff in damp places, especially in cellars," he says, "must greatly tend to render it poisonous, as damp contributes to the formation of the carbonate of lead, which appears in the form of a white granular saline coating upon the cake of snuff."

WEIGHING GASES.—A new method of calculating the specific weight of elastic fluids has been devised by M. Baudrimont, by taking for the elements of calculation only the specific weight of the hydrogen, the equivalent of the body operated upon, and its degree of condensation. This method has been applied by him to eighty of the best known elastic fluids, and the values given differ very little from those given by experiment. This result is a new proof of what is generally admitted, that if the laws of Mariotte and Guy Lussac relative to the equality of the coefficient of dilatation of the gases undergo modifications in some cases, as shown by the experiments of Regnault, these modifications are of very limited extent. M. Baudrimont's memoir appears in the *Comptes Rendus*.

ON THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—M. Babinet has submitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris M. Perrot's new experiment which, he considers, renders manifest the earth's rotation. His apparatus consists of a large circular tub, solidly fixed. He fills the tub with water, and withdraws a plug from a circular hole pierced in the centre of the bottom of the tub. It results from theory that the particles of water, in proceeding from the edge to the centre, instead of following the radius going from the circumference to that same centre, should turn towards the right. "Now, if," says M. Perrot, "I scatter on the surface of one of these radii a line of floating dust, I observe during the flowing that this line, at first straight, becomes curved, following a line the parts of which nearest to the centre bear themselves sensibly to the right of the position which they would have occupied if they had exactly followed the radius. When they arrive near the centre of the flowing they become spiral, and their movement, seen from the edge of the tub, is still to the right. The motion of the earth manifests itself, then, by that direction which the particles take on arriving near the centre of the flowing." The floating dust employed is American wax, reduced to powder. M. Babinet and M. Dulaunay favour the views of M. Perrot, which are disputed by M. Bertrand and others.

AURORA BOREALIS OF OCT. 12.—An account of this aurora has been forwarded to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Laussedat, who observed it at Yzeure, in the department of Allier. The phenomena began about ten minutes past eight o'clock in the evening, when six or seven large luminous rays broke forth in the north-east, which changed their original white gradually to orange, and eventually to purple. The aurora then extended itself to the north-west, where the horizon appeared as during a great conflagration. After a succession of changes, noted by M. Laussedat, the appearances ceased about ten o'clock. During part of the time the moon was surrounded by a halo.—M. Laurent, who witnessed this aurora at Saint-Amé, in the Vorges, remarks that the wind was blowing from south-west to north-west, and that the clouds were nearly all luminous; but that as the phenomenon lasted its intensity a large number of the clouds took a deep reddish-brown tint, and that many followed in parallel lines the direction of the wind. He supposed then that all was to finish insensibly, but soon remarked that the obscure clouds were met by the heads of the parallel bands of small clouds, and were suddenly illuminated at the moment of contact, or a little before. They then took a cherry-red tint. The sudden flashes of brilliant light reminded M. Laurent of the electric discharge without thunder.—*Comptes Rendus*.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We desire to draw the attention of the lovers of natural history to the greatly-increased value given to the national collections by the publication of cheap scientific catalogues by the trustees of the British Museum, which commenced in 1843, and which has been vigorously continued till the present day. A large portion of these catalogues are printed in 12mo, generally without illustrations; but since 1852 many volumes have been admirably illustrated with plates, mostly drawn upon stone by the naturalist himself, as is the case with Mr. J. O. Westwood's magnificent "Catalogue of Orthopteran Insects" (published in 1859); or under his immediate inspection, as in Dr. J. E. Gray's Catalogues of "Shield Reptiles" and "Lepidopterous Insects." These three works are in quarto. One division of the catalogues is devoted especially to British natural history. An idea may be formed of the immense labour bestowed on these works when we mention that of the "Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects" alone eighteen parts have appeared. The authors are principally Dr. J. E. Gray and his son, Mr. G. E. Gray, Drs. Kaup, Kunther, and Baird, Messrs. F. Walker, L. Gronow, A. White, F. Smith, J. F. Stephens, T. V. Wollaston, H. T. Stainton, and other able naturalists.

THE GOVERNMENT WATERWORKS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE have been the subject of discussion lately at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in consequence of the reading of a paper lately by Mr. C. E. Amos. In 1843 Mr. James Easton suggested a plan to supply the public offices with water by raising it from the London clay by engine-power. By estimates it was found that the expense of erection and working would be less than the sums then annually paid for the water supply of the public offices, and that, consequently, the playing of fountains in the square could be effected without extra cost to the Government. The works were accordingly commenced by Messrs. Easton and Amos in January, 1844, and completed in the December of that year, including tunnels, &c., at a cost of about £3400. The water rose to within ninety feet of the surface, and was found to be of good quality. In 1849 a second well was sunk in Orange-street. At the conclusion, Mr. Amos referred to the fact of Brighton, Croydon, Deal, Epsom, Ramsgate, and Woolwich being all supplied with water from the chalk formation, but stated that there was uncertainty about obtaining a continuous supply from the chalk, giving several instances of its failing. The question of water supply for London, owing to the daily increased consumption, is becoming one of vast public interest in a sanitary point of view.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

THE Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was the fourth son of John, eleventh Baron Elphinstone, Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, by his wife, Anne, daughter of James, third Lord Rutherford, and was the uncle of John, thirteenth and present Lord Elphinstone. He was born in 1779, and in 1795 became an officer of the East India Company's Civil Service. In 1804 he was resident at Nagpore, and in 1810 at Poona. He went as Envoy to Kabul in 1808. He was Commissioner for settling the Peishwa's dominions in 1817, and in 1819 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, which office he held until he retired from public service in 1827. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford. Mr. Elphinstone was one of the distinguished men of his time in India. As Persian interpreter to Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, he shared in all the toil and much of the glory of the terrible Mahratta war. The victory of Argaum at that time, and in after years the victory of Khirke, owed Elphinstone not a little. In the proceedings connected with the annexation of the Peishwa's territories, in 1818, he displayed wisdom and courage of the highest order. But for the ill health which brought on his retirement Elphinstone would have been Governor-General of India. He has in his latter seclusion, it is understood, written an able history of India. Mr. Elphinstone, who was never married, died a few days since at his seat, Hackwood Park, Limpsfield, near Godstone, Surrey.

FRANK STONE, ESQ., A.R.A.

Mr. Frank Stone, the well-known and excellent artist, who died on the 18th ult., was a native of Manchester, and was born in 1800. He held a high position among the painters of his day for nearly thirty years. He was admitted an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1851. His most popular pictures were "The Last Appeal," and "The Old, Old Story."

At the request of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, a subscription has been opened among the crews of the French vessels in favour of the Moorish Jews, who, to the number of three thousand, were encamped without resources on the neutral ground near Gibraltar, and a considerable sum was collected.

The Hospodar Alexander John has addressed a proclamation to the Bessarabians, whose territory was ceded by Russia in virtue of the treaty of 1856. He promises to take all their complaints into consideration, and that they shall benefit by all the improvements introduced into the other parts of his territory.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Ebrington, heir to the Fortescue earldom, is forthwith to be elevated to the peerage.

The case "Earl of Shrewsbury v. Scott," involving the title to the Shrewsbury estates, has been ordered to stand over until next term.

Mr. C. W. Hick, Swordbearer to the City, died on Sunday, at Brixton, at the advanced age of ninety-four, of palsy.

The trial of Mr. Hughes, who stands indicted for fraudulent bankruptcy, is postponed until next session.

The grandson of Marshal Suchet, Duke d'Albaferra, has volunteered as a private soldier for the French expedition to China.

At St. Petersburg a subscription has been opened to found at the university there a free scholarship which shall bear the name of Schiller.

The Hong-Kong papers mention that large quantities of silk-worm eggs have been sent lately from Shaghal to San Francisco.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, in a fit of jealousy, shot and dangerously wounded his private secretary on the 13th of September.

Dr. David Shier has been appointed to be Medical Inspector of Estates Hospitals in the colony of British Guiana.

On Tuesday evening the winter season at the Whittington Club was inaugurated by a grand ball, which was very well attended.

The Royal Academicians are to meet on Monday next to consider an increase in the number of Associates. The discussion will come on at the instance of Mr. Cope.

Amongst the new undertakings in respect of which application is to be made for the sanction of Parliament next Session is one called the Milford Haven Railway and Docks.

Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, died on Tuesday sc'night; and Dr. Lawrie, Regius Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University, died on the following day.

A man named David, of La Chapelle St. Denis, will, in a few days, complete his 109th year. He is the last surviving soldier of the armies of Louis XV.

Several ladies are making arrangements to form in Brighton a regularly-organised branch society of the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

The man of colour, said to be a Zulu Kafir, whose capture in Highgate Wood we recorded last week, was on Monday committed for sheep-stealing.

A young lady of the neighbourhood of Exeter, noted for her talents as an archer, has been honoured (says the *Western Times*) with the appointment of Maid of Honour to Princess Alice.

Mr. Peter Burke, of the Inner Temple, was yesterday week sworn in as serjeant-at-law before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's Inn, and gave rings with the motto, "Veritas est Judicium."

On Sunday week one of the female patients in the Montrose Lunatic Asylum struck another female patient on the head with her shoe, which resulted in her death on Monday morning.

The expenses of Mr. C. M. Lushington and Sir S. Bignold, the unsuccessful Conservative candidates for Norwich, in April last, have just been officially returned at £1826.

Arrangements have now been made by which the mail-steamers for Canada, as well as those for the United States, will in future call at Queenstown (Cork), for the purpose of landing and receiving mails.

Accounts have been received of a fearful storm at the Cape of Good Hope. Twelve ships were wrecked, but the fate of the crews was not made known.

According to the returns, upwards of £5236 have been awarded to the Army as prizes for good shooting. The 56th Regiment has proved itself the best shooting battalion in the service.

The bronze group of "St. George and the Dragon," by Kieis, the Prussian sculptor, has been purchased by the Prince Regent of Prussia, and will be placed provisionally in the square before the Opera House.

Mr. John Nichol, of Balliol College, Oxford, son of the late Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, is said to be a candidate for the Chair of Logic in the University of St. Andrews, vacant by the death of Professor Spalding.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a further series of despatches bearing upon the late military events of India. They are not, however, of sufficient general interest to render republication necessary.

The Bey of Tunis has granted the sum of 120,000*fr.* to build a residence for the French Consul near the gates of the town, on the banks of the lake, not far from the ruins of Carthage.

The "White Star" clipper *Red Jacket*, Captain Kirkby, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday from Australia, with 40,000 ounces of gold. She left Melbourne on the 10th of Sept., and Pernambuco on the 3rd of Nov.

The long-removed fact that the Empress Eugenie has determined to abolish crinolines has been announced in a quasi-official manner by the lady who signs the "Courrier de la Mode" of the *Paris Patrie*, the Viscountess de Renneville.

The *Précurseur* of Antwerp states that Baron J. de Rothschild, at his recent visit to Brussels, offered the Belgian Government a loan to pay for the execution of the projected fortifications of that city, and that his proposition has been accepted.

In accordance with an invitation from the Duke of Brunwick, the Prince Regent and several of the Prussian Princes will visit Blankenburg, on the Harz mountains, on the 4th or 5th proximo, to take part in a grand hunt there.

Prince Alfred has made an excursion to Catherine and Mount Olympus. He had special attentions paid to him by the superior officers of the Turkish Cossack regiments, and a squadron accompanied the Prince as his escort.

On Tuesday, the 15th ult., Ballynatray, county of Waterford, the seat of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moore Smyth, was the scene of great rejoicing and festivity, upon the occasion of the baptism of their infant son and heir.

Advices from the South Pacific state that a severe shock of earthquake had laid half of the town of Copiapo in ruins, and destroyed many lives. The Chilean Minister to Peru was murdered at Chorillos on the 15th of October.

The fund raised for the restoration of the octagon and lantern of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, now amounts to £3000. The plans delivered by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott will, however, involve an expenditure of £5000.

The Admiralty have called for a return of the ages, pay, &c., of officers and clerks on civil salaries, with the view, it is said, of obtaining an order in Council making it compulsory on all salaried men to retire at sixty-five, instead of at seventy; as at present.

The Glasgow Water Commissioners propose to apply to Parliament for powers to raise additional funds. The additional outlay has arisen out of extra works at Mugdock, and from the unexpected hardness of the material through which the tunnels have been driven.

The Queen has approved of Don Carlos Ancell as Vice-Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the Queen of Spain; of M. Christian Salveron as Vice-Consul at Leith for the King of Hanover; and of Baron D. Saverio Fava as Vice-Consul at Malta for the King of the Two Sicilies.

There are now 192 surviving Waterloo veterans above the rank of captain—viz., one field marshal, twelve generals, thirty-three lieutenant-generals, thirty-nine major-generals, forty-six colonels, thirty-nine lieutenant-colonels, and twenty-two majors.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for power to construct a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and South-Eastern Railways, passing through the Thames Tunnel to the London and Blackwall Railway.

Schamyl has requested permission from the Russian Government to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have also expressed a wish to have, like Abd-el-Kader, a fixed residence assigned him in some part of Turkey to pass the remainder of his days.

The statue of Richard I., the model of which was exhibited in 1851 in Hyde Park, is about to be placed in Palace-yard, in the large open space opposite to the Peers' entrance to the New Palace at Westminster. The statue, which is of gigantic proportions, is by Marochetti.

Sir John Forbes, having lately suffered from severe illness, has intimated his intention of retiring from active life, and has presented his medical library, numbering about 3000 volumes, to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he received his early education.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has printed for private circulation two more specimens of English dialects as spoken in the present year. One specimen is in the Cornish dialect—the other is in that of Dorset. For each specimen the song of Solomon has been chosen.

The Government emigrant-ship *John and Lucy*, which left Liverpool in July last for the Cape of Good Hope, was lost on the 29th of October. The crew and emigrants were all saved, and taken to Pernambuco from which port they would be forwarded to their destination.



ALGESIRAS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. CLIFFORD, INFANTAS, MADRID.

ALGESIRAS.

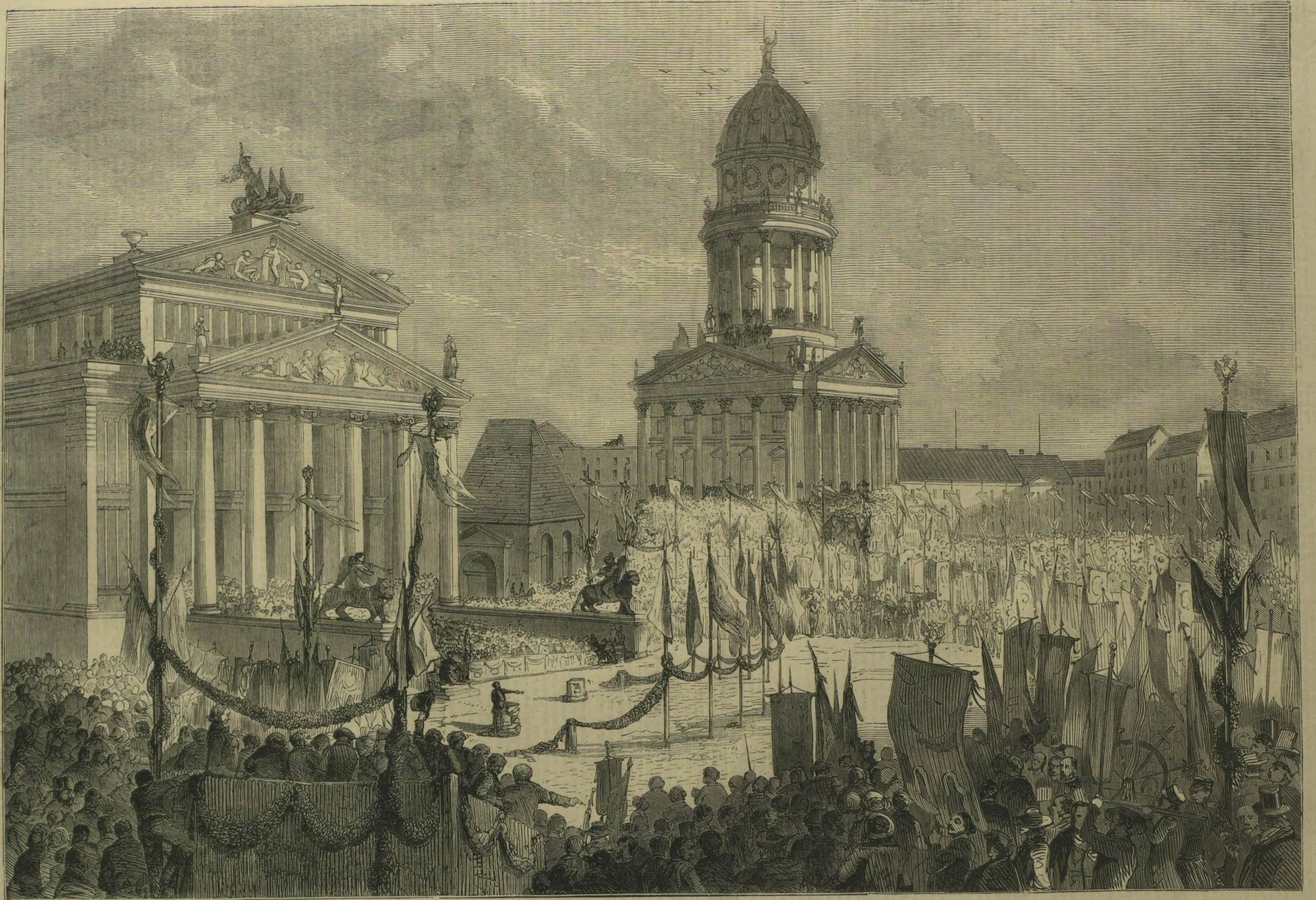
THE town and seaport of Algiers, just now acquiring unusual notice, owing to its being the place of embarkation for a part of the Spanish army destined for the expedition against Morocco, is situated in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, seven miles north-west from Europa Point and fifty-four miles south-east of Cadiz. The modern town occupies an acclivity rising rather rapidly from the sea opposite the Isle Verde, on which stood the older town, once so strong as to be considered the key of Spain, but now little better than a mere ruin. Algiers has no walls, but is defended by a fort on a neighbouring hill. It is well built, with wood-paved streets, and has three squares, one of which, at the top of the town, is elevated two hundred and twenty feet above the bay, and is very handsome, planted with trees, and in the centre has a large ornamental fountain plentifully supplied with water. Another of the squares is used as a market-place, and occasionally as a bull-ring. The public buildings and establishments comprise two churches, one of which is handsome and of modern construction; three chapels; a well-endowed charity-school, which boards as well as educates upwards of a thousand children; a townhall and court-house; a military hospital, with one hundred and sixty beds; a civil hospital and foundling asylum in the same building; cavalry and infantry barracks, a theatre, a large prison, and an agreeable alameda, bull-ring, and "campo santo," or burial-ground, outside the town. The public fountains are supplied by means of a fine modern aqueduct, which conveys the water from springs on the neighbouring hills over a series of double arches, about eight furlongs in length, and rising forty-five feet above the small River Miel. The town is well supplied with neat cafés and hotels, and the warehouses are handsomely built. A recent German traveller says that the people are venal and deceitful, their character being much deteriorated by the extensive smuggling carried on from this port; while a still more recent English voyager designates the place generally as "sleepy Algiers." The employment of the inhabitants is divided between navigation and trade. The town has considerable manufactures of coarse linen cloth and cotton fabrics, sombreros, hats, gloves, brown and stained paper, and playing-cards; copper utensils, earthenware, and tiles; with four tanneries busily employed in preparing morocco leather. Its exports consist of charcoal, leather, rough and prepared cork, tiles, and sweet potatoes principally



ALGESIRAS, WITH A DISTANT VIEW OF GIBRALTAR.

to Caliz and Malaga, and provisions to Ceuta, averaging in yearly value about £60,429; while it receives, chiefly for its own consumption, corn, wine, oil, cloth, colonial produce, and other articles, including brandy, obtained by barter from the rural inhabitants of the interior, the whole annually valued at £40,255. The average number of vessels, mostly engaged in the coasting trade, that annually leave the port is 504, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,338 tons; and of those that enter 572, of an aggregate tonnage of 56,373 tons. The port is not approachable by vessels drawing more than twelve feet of water. The mole is situated about half a mile north-west of the Isle Verde, and runs out eastward, the small River Miel debouching southward, and capable of receiving small vessels at high water. Shoals and reefs render the navigation difficult in making Algiers. There is a small dockyard. Algiers was built by the Moors, and taken from them by Alonzo X. in 1344, after a twenty months' siege. It is memorable in British naval history as the scene of a gallant victory, achieved June 9, 1801, by Admiral Saumarez, over the combined French and Spanish fleets. Its population is now about 1180.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of Nov. 19 contains the following information respecting the embarkation of the Spanish troops at this port for Morocco:—"Yesterday, as soon as the steam-transports at Algiers received the troops on board, they steamed across to Ceuta, where the troops have been landed. One or two steam-transports made a second trip. The whole of the troops composing the first expeditionary army, under the command of General Echagüe, which had been assembling in our neighbourhood—Tarifa, Algiers, San Roque, Ximena, Los Barrios, Campamento, and the Lines—ever since the beginning of September, have now left. Among the regiments composing the corps-d'armée are those of the line Bourbon, Rey, Granada, and Albuera, and the light infantry battalions of Cataluna, Mérida, Barbastro, Madrid, Simancas, Talavera, Las Navas, and Alcántara, with squadrons from the Mallorca and Albuera light cavalry corps, horse and mountain artillery, and some companies of engineers. Detachments of these troops had, from time to time before the general embarkation, been sent to reinforce the garrison at Ceuta, in preparation for the approaching hostilities. The 'Provinciales de Malaga' are, we understand, the only soldiers remaining to do garrison duty in the neighbourhood. This morning the only vessels of war that remained in Algiers were the sailing line-of-battle ship *Isabel II.*, of eighty-six guns, bearing the pendant of Rear-Admiral Segundo Herrera, two sailing frigates, a paddle-wheel frigate, and a gun-boat."



THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT BERLIN—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SCHILLER'S STATUE.—SEE PAGE 527.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.
DECEMBER.

"In primitive ages," writes the celebrated historiographer and topographer Wilkinson, "the chase was not amusement, but a necessary occupation, among those people who did not follow agricultural pursuits or lead a pastoral life, and who depended for their subsistence upon the sports of the field; and in some instances the shepherd was obliged to hunt and destroy the wild beasts for the security of his flocks and herds, and sometimes even for his own safety. In after times, when population increased, and each community began to adopt the habits of civilised life, the injuries apprehended from them decreased, and the fear of man having compelled them to remove their haunts to a greater distance, their pursuit was no longer required, and those who hunted followed the occupation as an amusement, to supply the table, or in the employ of other persons, as among the Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, and Medes."

In the East, indeed, it was always looked upon as a manly exercise, requiring courage and dexterity, and tending to invigorate the body, and to instil into the mind a taste for active pursuits; it was held in such repute that the founders of empires were represented in the character of renowned hunters; and the Babylonians were so fond of the chase that the walls of their rooms presented a repetition of subjects connected with it; and they even ornamented their dresses and the furniture of their houses with the skins of the animals they hunted.† The Medes and Persians were equally noted for their love of field sports; and, like the Egyptians, they had spacious preserves ‡ where the game was inclosed; the grounds of the Royal palaces containing antelopes and other animals, peacocks, and abundance of birds, as well as lions, tigers, and wild boars §.

The Egyptians frequently coursed with dogs in the open plains, the chasseur following in the chariot, and the huntsmen on foot. Sometimes he only drove to cover in his car, and, having alighted, shared in the toil of searching for the game, his attendants keeping the dogs in slips, ready to start them as soon as it appeared. The most usual custom, when the dogs threw off in a level plain of great extent, was for him to remain in his chariot, and, urging his horses to their full speed, endeavour to turn or intercept them as they doubled, discharging a well-directed arrow whenever they came within its range.

The dogs were taken to the ground by persons expressly employed for that purpose, and for all the duties connected with the kennel (the *κυνάγωγοι* of the Greeks), and were either started one by one, or in pairs, in the narrow valleys or open plains; and, when coursing on foot, the chasseur and his attendant huntsmen, acquainted with the direction and sinuosities of the torrent beds, shortened the road, as they followed across the intervening hills, and sought a favourable opportunity for using the bow; or marked with a watchful eye the progress of the course in the level space before them. For not only was the chasseur provided with a bow, but many of those also who accompanied him; and the number of dead brought home was naturally looked upon as the criterion of his good day's sport. Having with eager haste pursued on foot, and arrived at the spot where the dogs had caught their prey, the huntsman, if alone, took up the game, tied its legs together, and, hanging it over his shoulders, once more led by his hand the coupled dogs, precisely in the same manner as the Arabs are wont to do at the present day. This, however, was generally the office of persons who followed expressly for that purpose, carrying cages and baskets on the usual wooden yoke, and who took charge of the game as soon as it was caught: the number of these substitutes for our game-cart depending, of course, on the proposed range of the chase and the abundance they expected to find. Sometimes an ibex (the wild goat of the desert), oryx, or wild ox, being closely pressed by the hounds, and driven to an eminence of difficult ascent, faced round and kept them at bay with its formidable horns, and the spear of the huntsman, as he came up, was required to decide the success of the chase.

It frequently happened, when the chasseur had many attendants, and the district to be hunted was extensive, that they divided into parties, each taking one or more dogs, and starting them on whatever animal broke cover. Sometimes they went without hounds, merely having a small dog for searching the bushes, or laid in wait for the larger and more formidable animals, and attacked them with the lance.

The noose was also employed to catch the wild ox, the antelope, and other animals. It was very similar to the lasso of South America, but it does not appear that the Egyptians had the custom of riding on horseback when they used it.

Besides the bow, the hounds, and the noose, they hunted with lions, which were trained expressly for the chase, like the cheeta or hunting leopard of India; but there is no appearance of the leopard or the panther having been employed for this purpose, and the lion was always the animal they preferred. It was frequently brought up in a tame state, and many Egyptian monarchs are said to have been accompanied in battle by a favourite lion ¶.

The bow used for the chase was very similar to that employed in war; the arrows were frequently the same, with metal heads, but some were tipped with stone.

The animals they chiefly hunted were the gazelle, wild goat, oryx, wild ox, stag, kesh or wild sheep, hare, and porcupine, of all which the meat was highly esteemed among the delicacies of the table. Others, as the fox, jackal, wolf, hyena, and leopard, were chased as an amusement, for the sake of their skins, or as enemies of the farm-yard; and the ostrich held out a great temptation to the hunter from the value of its plumes. These were in great request among the Egyptians for ornamental purposes; a religious veneration for them as the symbol of truth enhanced their value; and the members of the Court on grand occasions failed not to deck themselves with the feathers of the ostrich. The labour endured during the chase of this swift-footed bird was amply repaid. Even its eggs were required for some ornamental or religious use; and these, with the plumes, formed part of the tribute imposed by the Egyptians on the conquered countries where it abounded.

It is thus evident that the ancient Egyptians were devoted to the chase. They had several breeds of dogs: some were used for hunting; others were, as in the present day, made pets of. The fox-dog is generally supposed to have been the parent stock of the modern red wild dog of Egypt, which is so common at Cairo and other towns of the lower country. Horses and asses were abundant in Egypt, and the latter were employed as beasts of burden, for treading out corn, particularly in the lower country, and for many other purposes. Like those of the present day, they were small, active, and capable of bearing great fatigue, and, considering the trifling expense at which these hardy animals were maintained, we are not surprised to find that they were kept in great numbers in the agricultural districts, or that one individual had as many as seven hundred and sixty employed in different parts of his estate.

Egyptian horses were greatly esteemed; they were even exported to the neighbouring countries, and Solomon bought them at a hundred and fifty shekels of silver** from the merchants who traded with Egypt by the Syrian desert. Large flocks and herds always formed part of the possessions of wealthy individuals. The breed of horses was a principal care of the grazier, and, besides those required for the army, hunting, and private use, many were sold to foreign traders who visited the country.

From the above it will be seen that "Out-door Amusements" were as popular with the ancient as they are with the modern race, and in no month and in no other country are they carried on with more zest than during an English December. If the sky be filled with clouds and gloom the sportsman can enjoy hunting and coursing; if it sparkle with a frosty radiance he can indulge in pheasant, woodcock, snipe, wild-fowl, and wild-geese shooting; or, if not devoted to the "trigger," he can sport on the ice, with massive club in hand, to take part in a golfing match; he can drive his rapid sledge over the "long-incumbent snow," or divert himself with one of the healthiest exercises, skating, "by which man (as the German philosopher says), like the Homeric gods, strides with winged feet over the water transmuted into solid ground."

* Ammian. Marcell. lib. xxxi. † Athen., lib. xii.
‡ Xenoph., "Cyr." lib. i. εἰς παραδείσους.
§ Curtius, lib. vii. and viii. Xenophon, "Cyr." lib. i.
¶ Bajazet I. (Bajazet) had twelve thousand officers and servants of the chase. Besides hounds of various breeds, he had leopards, whose collars were set with jewels.—Gibbon, xi. 64.
¶ Diod., i. 48. ** Kings x. 28-29.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. Colchester.—You have a medium for the publication of such communications in the *Illustrated London News*, which has recently opened a chess column. We have more than it is possible to find room for.

E. A.—1. Blank chess diagrams of the sort you require are procurable of Messrs. Ashbee and Dargersfield, lithographers, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. 2. Your problem shall receive attention. 3. There is no flaw in our diagram No. 822. See the solution above.

R. M. G.—You will find, on playing through the variations, that White, after retreating his King to K's square, and replying to 10. P to Q 3rd with 11. F to Q 4th, gets a very fine attack.

W. GREENWOOD.—Of Nos. 15 and 16 we prefer the latter, which seems an excellent composition.

A. G. L. R.—Very poor indeed.

L. W. BARNES.—"P" is right. The mere fact of the King's having been checked, even a hundred times, does not invalidate his right to castle. See "The Chessplayer's Handbook," p. 57.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 822 by Felix, A. B., Drummond, P. T. B., J. S. G., Jola, Peregrine, Romeo and Fanny, Deetee, A. Vandesteene, M. P., Thomas, Verax, Delta, Bumble, H. C., N. B., Sneyney; Mary, A. Clerk, Bombex, L. H. J., S. H. F., D. B., I. M. T., Zelebs, W. R., Henry, A. D. Q., Katherine, I. F., Lotus, E. T. W., Ferry, Baring, C. T. Club, Caroline, Mercator, Old Joe, L. T. F. R. B., T. H. E., Midge, Nemo, George, G. T. I., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 823 by Andrew, Engreh, P. T., A. Vandesteene, Romeo and Fanny, Perry, G., Manxman, Larry, A. P. D., H. S., George, F. A., Bayswater; B. L., J. S. D., Felix, Mary, T. R. N. C., Gregory, Lex, F. R. S., Midge, Antony, M. P., Earnian Boy, Renez, H. T., Miles, O. P. Q., Omlonon, 1859, Black King, Query, Speculator, A. Z., Edipua, Old Blue, T. R. B., H. Morris, Cathorin, Margot, Derevon, Vis, Great Eastern, Peedoby, Marie, Simple S., Rustic, M. G., S. P. Q. R., Maple, Durham, Omega, Dred, Cast, Fanny R., S. D. F., are correct. All others are wrong.

* Our customary replies to correspondents are this week necessarily abridged.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 822.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 7th	R takes Kt or (a)	and, when the Kt interposes, R takes E P. Mate.	
2. R to Q 5th (ch)	K takes R		
(If K to B 3rd, then follows Q to Q 6th (ch).)			
(a) 1. K B P takes	K B P takes		
2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K moves		
		3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R.
		4. Q to Q 6th. Mate.	K move
		3. R to K B 6th (ch)	K takes R or K moves
		4. Q takes R, or Q to K 5th. Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 823.

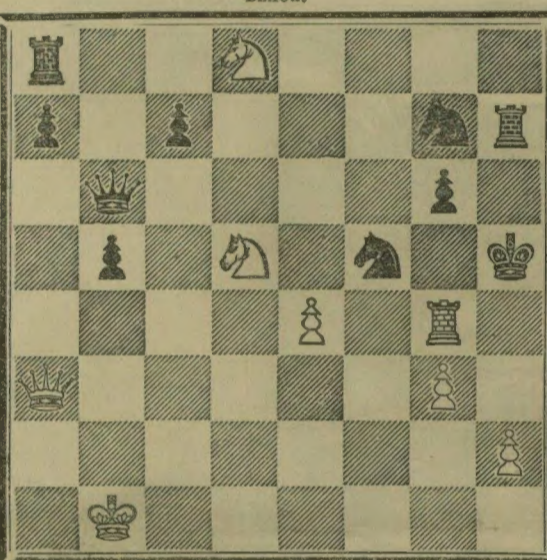
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Q P	Kt P takes P, or (a)	3. P to Q B 3rd	
2. P to K 3rd (ch)	K to K 5th	And mates next move.	
(a) 1. B to Q 2nd			
(If 1. B takes Kt, then follows R takes B and R to Q B 5th, mating next move. If 1. R takes Kt, or 1. Kt to Q B 4th, White checks with K's pawn, and then plays Kt to Q B 7th (dis. ch), &c. And, finally, if 1. B to Q B 6th (ch), White captures Kt with Kt, in every case giving mate in four moves.)			

PROBLEM No. 824.

By Mr. J. A. MILES, of Fakenham.

From a Collection of Chess Stratagems not yet published, entitled "Chess Gems."

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Continuation of the Games in Messrs. DE RIVIERE and JOURNOUD's Match.

GAME V.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Q takes Kt	Q to Kt 3rd
2. P takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
3. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	21. Q Kt to K 4th	K to Q sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th	22. Q Kt to Q B 6th	Kt to Q B 2nd
5. P to K B 3rd	B to K R 4th	23. Castles	P to K 4th
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	(This was an error; but the game was hardly retrievable, play as he could.)	
7. P to Q R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	24. K Kt takes K P Q B to K sq	(Taking the Kt would have been self-destruction.)
8. P to Q R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q R 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 4th	26. B to K 3rd	B takes Kt
10. B to Q R 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th	27. P takes B	Kt to Q 4th
11. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd	28. K R to Q sq	B to Q 2nd
12. Q Kt to K 2nd	K Kt takes P	29. Kt to Q Kt 6th	Kt takes Kt
13. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd	30. P takes Kt	Q to Kt 2nd
14. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	31. B to Q B 5th	K R to K sq
15. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt takes P	32. Q to Q B 4th	P to K R 4th
16. P to K B 4th		33. Q to K B 7th	K to Q B sq
		34. R takes B, and wins.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

A clever little Game played by Mr. F. DEACON and Mr. BAUMANN.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Q to K R 4th	P to K B 4th (a)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	18. P to Q R 4th	Q R to Q sq (b)
4. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	19. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to B sq
5. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Kt to K 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
6. Castles	Castles	21. Q takes B	R takes R
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	22. R takes R	K to R sq
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	23. P to K B 3rd	R to K Kt sq
9. Kt to K 5th	P to Q R 4th	24. P to K R 4th (c)	P to K Kt 4th
10. P takes Q B P	Q Kt takes P	25. P takes P	P takes P
11. Q takes P	Kt takes Kt	26. B to K 3rd	P to K B 5th
12. P takes Kt	B to Q B 4th (ch)	27. B to Q Kt 6th	P to K Kt 5th
13. K to R sq	K Kt to K R 2nd	28. R to Q 7th (d)	B takes R
14. Q to K R 5th	B to K R 3rd	29. P to K 6th	
15. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q B 2nd	And Black resigned.	
(a) If 17. B takes Kt P, or			
19. Kt to K B 6th (ch) Kt takes Kt			
23. Q Kt P (ch) K to R 2nd			
(b) Again, he could not safely attack Q and B with his K P on account of White answering with Q takes K R P.			
(c) Safer, perhaps, than B to Q 7th, on account of the following—			
24. B to Q 7th	B takes B	26. B to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th
25. B takes B	Q to Q B 5th	27. P to K R 3rd	P to K B 5th, &c.
(d) Stronger than moving the B to Q 7th, for if			
28. B to Q 7th	Q to Q B 5th	30. R to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 6th
29. B takes B	Q to K 7th	31. Q to K B 7th	R to K B sq, &c.

A smart Specimen of the King's Gambit between Mr. F. DEACON and Mr. F. HEALEY.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P takes P	P takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q Kt to Q 6th	Q Kt to Q B 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	20. Q to K B 2nd	Q Kt to K sq
5. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd	21. Q Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt
6. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	22. B takes Kt	R takes B
7. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	23. Q takes R	Q to Q Kt 3rd
8. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q B 2nd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	25. Q to Q 7th	B takes K P
10. P to K 5th	B to K B 4th	26. P takes B	Q takes B
11. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K R 6th	27. Q takes Kt	R to K B sq
12. R to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 5th	28. Kt to Q Kt 6th	R to K B 2nd
13. Kt to K R 4th	P to K B 6th	29. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14. B to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	30. P to K 6th	R to K B 3rd
15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd	31. Kt to K B 4th	
16. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q R 3rd	And Black resigned.	

THE FARM.

BINGLEY HALL has once more held its Christmas roast-beef-revel, with Beauty's Butterly as its belle, and Mr. Richard Shirley's young Hereford as its crack steer. Two years ago Colonel Towneley's magnificent Victoria swept the same prize as B B, both here and at Baker-street, and produced, to the astonishment of breeders, her four-hundred guinea bull calf Gold Medal, a few months after, as well; but Mr. Shirley is a tenant farmer, who never showed an animal in the Hall before. Another Shropshire man, Mr. R. Hill, of Gilding Hall, was second to him in his class, and won the same honours for his Hereford heifer. The Hereford cow belonging to Lady Emily Foley, of which so much was said at the Hereford Show, was second in its class to Mr. Naylor's, and so was a steer of Mr. W. Aldworth's (a winner in its class the week before at Abingdon) to the Earl of Aylesford's. Mr. Aldworth was also placed in the same tantalising position with his shorthorn heifer, which had just won both cups at Abingdon. Mr. Stratton's splendid steer was allowed to have done wonders under the homeopathic treatment with aconite since he won the gold medal at Baker-street. He had just beaten "All England" on the road at "The Rugby and Dunchurch Conservative Association Cattle Show," and we believe that he will now go into Durham for the £30 county prize before he is slaughtered. His only fault is a very slight dip in the back; but for grandness, without coarseness, he has rarely been excelled. In the cow class Mr. Stratton was only second with Matchless 2nd to a cow of Colonel Towneley; but the former was not a particularly level feeder.

The "extra prize" for Devons went to Mr. Farquharson, the celebrated Dorsetshire ex-master of hounds, with a steer of Mr. Quartley's breeding; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had the pleasure of winning in the younger class with the first Devon steer he ever bred. The Quartley and Turner blood was first and second in the cow class, but the specimens were somewhat ancient, and averaged nine years and ten months each. In the Leicesters, Mr. Foljambe was second to himself only; and the same tale may be told of Mr. Holland, M P., and Mr. H. Smith, in the Shropshire sheep classes, which are just now coming into very prominent notice. The veteran Mr. Wiley, of Brandsby, beat everything with his pen of five of the small Yorkshire breed of pigs; and Mr. Crisp's fat pig, "an improved black Suffolk," was one of the wonders of the show.

The roots were not equal to last year, as the heaviest single specimen was a 39lb. gold mangold. If, however, there was nothing to touch the 54lb. ox-cabbage of '58, there was a gander who will be touchingly remembered by future poultry-fanciers and searchers of the clergy list, as being 30lb. in weight, or just "2lb. heavier than the Rev. John Robinson's white gander." The pen of three to which he belonged weighed 74lb., while the three turkeys touched 68lb.—facts from which table epicures must turn with horror. The Dorking cocks also reached 11lb., and it was a general remark about the chickens of '59 that they were equal in size and weight to their parents.

Next week will be a very lively one in London; but, as the fairs were one and all, we may say, confirmed by the public voice at Birmingham, they are hardly likely to be "corrected" in Baker-street. The cattle from Birmingham, and the other cracks, carrying the hopes of entire villages on their heads, will be all in their stalls there by ten on Saturday night; and on Monday evening comes the private view for exhibitors, "members of the club not in arrears," and the press. On Wednesday the Smithfield Club hold their dinner, and the Royal Agricultural Society will also decide who is to be their new secretary. The seventy-eight candidates were very soon winnowed down to nineteen, who had to show themselves one by one, whether to be merely looked at, or to air their French and German, we cannot say, and now the required ten remain standing.

An attempt has been made in Cambridgeshire to establish the right of people to glean in defiance of the farmer. The defendant's counsel urged that it was a practice sanctioned by the Old Testament, and that it might and did exist by custom in this parish; but the Judge of the County Court did not feel himself at liberty to overrule the case of *Steel v. Houghton*, where it was decided that no such right exists at common law; and, therefore, the good wives of Caxton will have to ask leave next summer before they sally out in shoals, and fill their aprons with other people's stuff.

INSPECTION OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

THIS ancient civic force was inspected on Monday week, at their parade-ground, Finsbury, by command of Captain-General and Colonel his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet, of the Coldstream Guards. The esplanade, between the Armoury House and the Artillery Ground, was crowded by hundreds of spectators, including many members of the Victoria and other rifle corps in full uniform. Before the arrival of Lord Frederick Paulet the Artillery Company, under the command of Major Robinson, went through some of the more simple military manoeuvres with great steadiness and precision, while their fine band gratified the visitors by playing a few popular airs. The reviewing officer was received with a general salute, after which the regiment formed into open columns, right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time. The dressing of the men and the wheeling of the companies were as nearly perfect as they could be. By the desire of Lord Frederick the ordinary manual and platoon exercise was dispensed with, and the more difficult and elaborate movements were immediately begun. The line advanced, and then passed from the right of companies by fours to the rear, re-formed, and again advanced by wings, the left being commanded by Captain W. H. Snell, late of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, and the right by Captain Jay. The firing by wings was remarkably steady, while the evolutions were performed with an ease and expertness which long and assiduous drill alone could have produced. Quarter-distance column having been formed, it advanced, wheeled to the left, deployed into line, and advanced again. The line then wheeled to the left into open column, which advanced, wheeled to the left, and formed line to the reverse flank, a rapid and well-sustained file-firing from the left of the companies protecting the formation. One of the best-executed movements was that of forming quarter-distance column, followed by some excellent street-firing, which seemed to impress the spectators with a vivid notion of what would be the fate of an undisciplined mob when opposed by such a body as the Artillery Company. The column next counter-marched by subdivisions round the centre, deployed on the leading company, and the parade ended with an advance in review order. Lord Frederick Paulet then addressed the corps in a few appropriate remarks. He had been, he said, astonished and delighted by the admirable steadiness with which the various manoeuvres had been performed by the regiment collectively, as well as by the individual intelligence which had been manifested on the part of both officers and men. Although the Artillery Company had been in existence since 1609, yet it was composed of the same materials as the volunteer rifle corps which were now springing up in all directions, and he could not but think that the high state of efficiency to which it had attained augured well for the success of the present movement for the internal defence of the nation. The gallant officer concluded by stating that he would have much pleasure in reporting to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort the unmix satisfaction which he had derived from the proceedings of the day. The regiment dined together in the evening.

THE GAME OF LONGBOWS.—Colonel Wilford, Chief Inspector of Musketry at Hythe, has lately been lecturing on the necessity for introducing the rifle as a universal infantry weapon. Combating the assumption that battles must be won, as of old, by the united action of masses of infantry and demonstrations of cavalry, and that the game of longbows is for artillery, not for infantry, Colonel Wilford says:—"In the olden time field artillery could not leisurely up in the face of a column of infantry, pull up out of the range of 'Brown Bess' (about three hundred yards), then commence 'action to the front,' and sweep the infantry with grape or canister, as snow with a besom, from off the surface of the earth; but, with a long-range rifle, no field artillery ought ever to get within cannon or grape distance. He must be a queer rifleman who cannot topple over horses at eight hundred yards. No cavalry or field artillery can exist in the open country, under the fire of long-range riflemen in skirmishing order, within eight hundred yards; and as for forming square, do not waste your time in learning to perform it, as there should be neither dragons nor horses left to be killed long ere they can approach within charging distance."

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